THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. VIII--No. 11. PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, JULY 13, 1867. DOUBLE SHEET--THREE CENTS.

HELMBOLD.

HELMBOLD'S

EXTRACT OF BUCHU.

At the Cape of Good Hope the Hottentots have long used BUCHU for a variety of diseases; it was borrowed from those rude practitioners by the English and Dutch physicians on whose recommendation it was employed in Europe, and has now come into general use. It is given chiefly in

GRAVEL, CHRONIC CATARRH OF THE BLADDER, MORBID IRRITATION OF THE BLADDER AND URETHRA, FOR FEMALE WEAKNESS AND DEBILITY, FOR PROLAPSUS UTERI, DISEASES OF THE PROSTATE GLAND, RETENTION OR INCONTINENCE OF URINE,

And all diseases requiring the aid of a diuretic, arising from a loss of tone in the parts concerned in its evacuation. It is also recommended in case of

DYSPEPSIA, CHRONIC RHEUMATISM, CUTANEOUS AFFECTIONS AND DROPSY.

To cure these diseases we must bring into action the muscles which are engaged in their various functions. To neglect them, however slight may be the attack, is sure to affect the bodily health and mental powers. Our FLESH and BLOOD are supported from these sources. Persons at every period of life, from

INFANCY TO OLD AGE,

And in every state of health, are liable to be subjects of these diseases. The causes in many instances are unknown. The patent has, however, an admirable remedy in

HELMBOLD'S

FLUID EXTRACT OF BUCHU.

HELMBOLD'S

EXTRACT OF BUCHU.

PREPARED BY

H. T. HELMBOLD.

PRINCIPAL DEPOTS,

NO. 594 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,

AND

NO. 104 SOUTH TENTH STREET, PHILA.

HELMBOLD.

RECONSTRUCTION.

Response of the Secretary of War to the House Resolution of Inquiry—The Sheridan-Grant Correspondence.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—In reply to a resolution of the 3d instant, calling for copies of all instructions, orders, and correspondence relating to, or connected with, the execution and administration of the act entitled "An act to provide for the more efficient Government of the Rebel States," and the act supplementary thereto, the Secretary of War to-day sent to the House a mass of papers containing the information required. It appears that on the 22d of May a circular was transmitted to the several district commanders, signed by Secretary Stanton, and addressed to General Grant. It is as follows:—

Circular of Instruction to the Military Commanders.—General:—Recent occurrences in some of the Military Districts indicate a necessity of greater vigilance on the part of the Military Commanders to be prepared for the prevention and prompt suppression of riots and breaches of the public peace, especially in towns and cities, and they should have their forces on hand and so posted on all occasions, when disturbances may be apprehended, as to promptly check, and, if possible, to prevent outbreaks and violence, endangering public or individual safety. You will therefore call the attention of Commanders of Military Districts to this subject, and they are requested to issue such precautionary orders as may be found necessary for the purpose indicated.

General Grant's indorsement on this order is as follows:—

The above conveys all the instructions deemed necessary, and will be acted on by district commanders, making special reports of precautionary orders issued by them to prevent the recurrence of mobs or other unlawful violence.

The papers embrace a large amount of correspondence, orders, etc., most of which have already been published. We give such of them as have not yet met the public eye:—

General Grant to General Sheridan, June 7.

General:—I see a despatch from Washington announcing that the Secretary of War and myself favored a reprimand for your action in removing the Governor of Louisiana. I was not even in the city at the time. There is not one word of truth in the story.

U. S. GRANT, General.

General Sheridan to General Grant, June 8.

Governor Flanders assumed duties of office to-day. He is a man of integrity and ability, and I now feel as though I were relieved of half my labors. As it has been heretofore, there was no security, and I feel, as the people of the whole State feel, that we have got rid of an unprincipled Governor, and a set of disreputable tricksters which he had about him. Nothing will answer here but a bold and strong course, and in taking it I am supported unanimously by every class and party.

P. H. SHERIDAN, Major-General.

General Sheridan to General Grant, July 7.

The result of Mr. Stanbery's opinion is now beginning to show itself by a defiant opposition to all acts of the military commander, by impeding and rendering helpless the civil officers acting under his appointment. For instance, the Mayor of the city notifies the Common Council that $1,250,000 of illegal bonds has been issued by the Controller of the City Treasury. The Common Council refuse to investigate to ascertain the facts. The City Attorney refuses to sue out an injunction to stop the issue. I fear the chaos which the opinion will make, if carried out, is but little understood. Every civil officer of this State will administer justice according to his own view. Many of them denouncing the Military bill as unconstitutional, will throw every impediment in the way of its execution, and bad will go to worse, unless this embarrassing condition of affairs is settled by permitting me to go on in my just course, which is indorsed by all the people, except those disfranchised, most of whom are office-holders, or desire to be such.

P. H. SHERIDAN, Major-Gen.

General Sheridan to General Grant, June 28.

I am in receipt of a communication from the Adjutant-General's Department, dated 20th of June, in reference to registration. I am at a loss to know whether it is an order or not. The form and phraseology are not that of an order, but I may be mistaken, and I ask for information, whether I am to regard it as an order.

P. H. SHERIDAN, Major General.

General Grant to General Sheridan, June 28.

[illegible] despatch of yesterday received. Enforce [illegible] construction of the Military Bill until [illegible] otherwise. The opinion of the Attorney-General has not been distributed to District Commanders in language or manner entitling to the force of an order, nor can I suppose that the President intended it to have such force.

U. S. GRANT, General.

General Grant to General Sheridan, June 29.

I think it advisable for you to extend the time for registration in Louisiana until the 10th of July, throughout the State. The President will have returned before that, and decide as to the further extension.

U. S. GRANT, General.

General Sheridan to General Grant, June 29.

The registration in the State of Louisiana will be continued in obedience to the orders of the President, unless I receive further orders from him to the contrary.

P. H. SHERIDAN, Major-General.

General Sheridan to General Grant, July 2.

I did not get your despatch of June 29 until to-day. It was mislaid in the Washington office. I had already ordered the extension in the State, except the parish of Orleans, until the 15th of July, and after the receipt of your letter of the 24th, the extension was made indefinite. The Boards now have nothing to do in this city, and in most of the parishes.

P. H. SHERIDAN, Major-General.

General Grant to General Ord, June 23.

General:—Copy of your final instructions to Board of Registration, of June 10, 1867, is just received. I entirely dissent from the views contained in paragraph 4. Your views as to the duties of Registrars to register every man who will take the required oath, though they may know the applicant perjures himself, is sustained by the views of the Attorney-General. My opinion is, that it is the duty of the Board of Registration to see, as far as it lays in their power, that no unauthorized person is allowed to register. To secure this end Registrars should be allowed to administer oaths and examine witnesses. The law, however, makes District Commanders their own interpreters of their power, and duty under it, and, in my opinion, the Attorney-General or myself can no more than give our opinion as to the meaning of the law; neither can enforce their views against the judgment of those made responsible for the faithful execution of the law—the District Commanders. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

U. S. GRANT, General.

THE FOURTH MILITARY DISTRICT.

Order of Gen. Ord.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH MILITARY DISTRICT, MISSISSIPPI AND ARKANSAS, VICKSBURG, June 29.—As mistaken ideas on the subject of registering and voting may be spread or arise among the freedmen in this district, which, if not corrected, would tend to prevent them from registering and voting, subdistrict commanders will direct the agents of the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands to visit every important plantation within their reach, and instruct the freedmen upon these points. They and registrars will inform freedmen that the registration, where their names have to be entered and an oath taken, is not for the purpose of imposing any tax, or holding them to any military or other service, but simply to enable them to share equally with white men in the privilege of choosing who shall hold office in the county, State, and United States, wherein they reside, and that, unless they register, they may be deprived of this privilege. Whenever freedmen are interfered with, threatened, or deprived of any advantage, place, or hire, on account of their registering or showing a wish to register, they will be informed that it is their duty to report such interference or deprivation, so that the party offending may be dealt with according to law. Registrars and officers of the army throughout this district will report all such offenders to the Assistant Adjutant-General at these headquarters, with the names of witnesses, dates, and places given carefully, so that the offense may be punished.

By order of Brevet Major-General Ord,

O. D. GREENE, Assistant Adjutant-General.

Official—JOHN TYLER, First Lieutenant 3d U. S. Infantry, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

—A Jewish paper deprecates the flirting which goes on in the choirs of their temples when Gentiles are employed. A fascinating Christian tenor recently ran away with a lovely soprana daughter of Rebecca, under the very droppings of the sanctuary.

THE PRIZE RING.

The Great "Mill" for the Championship—McCoole Getting Himself Ready—How He Does It—A Visit to His Training Quarters at the Abbey.

Notwithstanding the feelings of disapprobation with which many members of the community regard the gladiatorial combats of the prize ring, yet there are few who can suppress some exhibition of interest where two men come forward as representatives of the physical vigor and hardihood of a great nation, and contend on fair and square terms for the wreath of victory. The memorable international contest between the redoubtable Heenan and the plucky Tom Sayers created almost more general excitement and interest than any event which transpired during the year in which it took place. It was an amusing but somewhat disparaging commentary on modern ethics and manners to witness the avidity which the details of the great fight were sought for and perused by the community at large, including even staid church members, who, while they loudly deprecated the conflict, manifested an absorbing interest therein.

The approaching contest between Aaron Jones, of Cincinnati, and the giant Mike McCoole, of this city, promises to create almost as intense excitement as the historic "mill," above alluded to. Since McCoole's appearance on the fistic arena the "fancy" of this city have been wont to consider him almost invincible. His Titanic strength and endurance, joined to his quickness and skill and unconquerable pluck, and the record of his fight with Davis, certainly go to prove him a most terrible opponent in the ring. He is now in his prime, being about thirty years of age, and is a splendid specimen of developed strength and manhood.

It was hardly to be expected, however, that his claim to the championship should remain unquestioned. The belt in America and England can only be won and retained by dint of many hard blows, and hence on the 31st of August next, somewhere in the vicinity of Cincinnati, Aaron Jones, of that city, proposes to dispute our mighty giant's right to the golden belt of the national championship. Jones is considerably older than McCoole, but is a man of remarkable strength and skill, and is well known among the "fancy" of the country. Both men express confidence as to the result, and, although there is some disparity between them in size, strength, and weight, there is no doubt but the encounter will be severe and fiercely contested. Those who know McCoole, however, think it can have but one termination, provided no unforeseen accident occurs.

Actuated by a desire to understand the course of training to which a prize-fighter submits himself previous to an encounter, we yesterday made a visit to the pleasant establishment kept by Messrs. Miller & Wood at the Abbey Race Track, where McCoole is now being worked into proper fighting trim under the scientific supervision of "Dublin Tricks" and Mike Trainor. We found the three representatives of the P. R. in good condition and working harmoniously. "Dublin Tricks" is not a man to waste work, and is bound to get Mike into proper trim by the right time. He believes five or six weeks of hard work, judicious training and proper dieting, etc., are sufficient to bring a man to his metal and highest pitch of strength, and such is the course he is now pursuing with McCoole, who submits to the severe *regime* with the utmost complacency and good nature.

McCoole has now been in training about two weeks, and already the constant exercise and regular hours are working their due effect. In fact, it would be well if every young man in the community were subjected to the same training, for it is but securing the greatest strength by following the rules of hygiene and reaching the most perfect health. The following is the programme which the champion is at present carrying out at the Abbey:—In the morning he rises at an early hour and takes a walk of six or seven miles before breakfast. On his return he breakfasts on good substantial food, of which probably a beefsteak forms the principal part. After breakfast ensues a rest for an hour or so, and when this is concluded the stalwart champion repairs with his trainer to what may be called his exercising quarters. These are situated on the south side of the race track, under the grand stand, where is a sheltered but well-ventilated space, well adapted for the purpose. Here his proceedings are quite varied and interesting, consisting of exercises with dumb bells, pulleys, iron balls, etc.; also buffeting a large bag, heavily stuffed, which is suspended from the roof, for the purpose, we presume, of hardening the hands and giving solidity to his huge fists. The pulley exercises are a very important item in the programme, and are certainly admirably adapted to strengthen the muscles of the legs and arms. The arrangement is very simple. Two strong cords pass over small pulleys fastened about four feet apart to a beam about ten feet from the ground. Each cord is then attached to a bag well filled with sand, and weighing about fifty pounds, and the exercise consists in standing ten or fifteen feet away, holding the other end of the cords and raising these bags from the ground and keeping them moving. After the work is concluded in this department the next thing in order is another walk of six miles or so, and then comes dinner, which is of good, nourishing, healthy food, washed down by a glass of good sherry wine. Dinner is taken about 1 o'clock. Then we have post prandial exercises with dumb bells and pulleys again for an hour or so, and then the refreshment of a good rest and sleep.

In the afternoon a walk of seven or eight miles is taken, which finishes the day's work, with the exception of another slight "stretcher" of a few miles after supper. The effect of all this hard work is telling on McCoole. He has reduced about 21 lbs. since he went into training, his normal weight being about 240 lbs. His condition as to health and strength is splendid. Every ounce of superfluous flesh is being worked off. The muscles of his massive limbs are becoming hard and firm set, and his clear eye, fresh complexion, and general appearance indicate a splendid organization in perfect health and vigor. There is luck in prize fights, as in most other things, but barring out all unlucky accidents and mischances, we think when the great fight comes off it will be very surprising indeed if Mike loses the championship.—*St. Louis Republican.*

THE INDIAN WAR.

Sherman, Hancock, and Smith in Consultation at Harker—Another Terrible Fight Near Fort Wallace—The Cavalry Driven Into the Fort.

LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, July 12.—Generals Sherman, Hancock, Smith and others will meet at Harker to-morrow to consider the situation. General Sherman has ordered the seizure of a train laden with annuity goods for the Kiowas and other Southern tribes.

A severe fight took place near Fort Wallace on the 26th ult., in which a detachment of the 7th Cavalry, commanded by Captain Albert Barrety, escorting a party of railroad engineers, was attacked by two hundred Indians, and, after three hours' fighting, was driven back to the fort, losing six men killed and a number wounded; an orderly sergeant was captured and fearfully tortured. His throat was cut, his arms and legs split open, the muscles taken out, the breast cut open, and the skull broken in. A photograph of the mutilated remains was taken to be forwarded to the Secretary of War.

General Custer's command is daily expected at Fort Wallace. Coaches are not running on the Smoky route.

Thirteen colored soldiers died of cholera within a few days at Fort Harker.

A NEW WAY TO RECOVER DEBTS.

A Train on the Chicago and Cincinnati Railroad Seized by the Employes for Back Wages.

CINCINNATI, July 12.—The train which left Chicago for Cincinnati on Wednesday morning; over the Chicago and Great Eastern road, was forcibly seized the same day at Logansport, Indiana, by one hundred employes, who took this means to procure arrearages of wages. The raiders switched off the two carsful of passengers and permitted the engine to proceed with the mail. The passengers had to ride fifteen miles in omnibuses in order to resume their journey. No personal violence was offered.

SECOND EDITION

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

Doings of the Constitutional Convention—The Negro Suffrage Question, Etc.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

BALTIMORE, July 13.—The Constitutional Convention is discussing the propriety of ordering a new municipal election in Baltimore next November, and will order it. A paragraph has also been incorporated forbidding the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus at any time in Maryland.

All this will hasten negro suffrage. The question of allowing negroes to testify in courts is still undecided, and meets with strong opposition. The judiciary question is being so arranged as to oust all existing judges, etc., and carve out fat places for certain Democratic members of the Convention.

Boiler Explosion at Lancaster.

LANCASTER, Pa., July 13.—The boiler of the Fulton Cotton Mill, situated on Duke street, exploded about 6 o'clock this morning. The engineer, David Hamich, was killed; the superintendent, named Plumber, had both legs and an arm broken, and was otherwise badly injured, supposed mortally; the fireman had his legs fractured, and was otherwise injured.

A few of the operatives who happened to be in the mill were more or less scalded. One of the boilers was thrown into the mill, and the other was carried over a square north. The east end of the building was demolished. A man named Myers was found among the ruins, and there may be more bodies in the ruins. The mill was owned by J. R. Bitner & Co.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

LANCASTER, Pa., July 13.—A fatal accident occurred at this place this morning about 6 o'clock, caused by the explosion of one of the boilers of the Fulton Cotton, Mill on North Duke street. The accident took place before the operatives had assembled, or the loss of life, terrible as it is, would have been much greater.

The explosion carried a portion of the boiler, weighing over three tons, for a distance of more than a square, rebounding twice from the ground in its passage. The boiler and engine house is a perfect wreck, though much of the machinery can be saved. The second boiler was driven through a thick partition wall into the mill.

Some of the dwellings in the vicinity were damaged by the flying masses of brick and iron, but none very seriously.

The worst of the affair, however, is the loss of life. The engineer, David Hantsch, was found dead in a corner of the house. The body of an operative named Valentine Myers was subsequently taken out of the ruins crushed and mangled.

Superintendent Plumer was mortally wounded, since reported dead; and several male and female operatives were scalded by the escaping steam.

The cause of the misfortune is involved in doubt, the Coroner's jury being now occupied in the investigation.

The scene of the casualty has been visited by great numbers of citizens, and immense crowds surrounded the ruins for hours after the accident. The loss to the property is understood to be covered by insurance.

Maximilian's Avengers in Buffalo.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 12.—An officer, who claims to have served under Maximilian, is endeavoring to raise a regiment of cavalry in this city to avenge Maximilian. A number of his followers are to be seen on the streets with a red badge bearing the inscription in Spanish, "Poor Carlotta. We will avenge Maximilian. On to Mexico." A number of young men, who have seen service in the late Rebellion, have signified their intention of joining if allowed to elect their own officers.

Fire in Boston.

BOSTON, July 13.—A fire occurred here about 1 A. M. to-day, destroying the American House and an adjoining building, occupied as a dwelling by the widow of John Goss, and by three saloons. The hotel was owned by B. W. Sanborn, and was rented by John Muzzy, who loses everything he put into it. The total loss is from $20,000 to $25,000. The building was insured for $10,000. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

Highway Robbery.

POUGHKEEPSIE, July 12.—A man named J. B. Ketcham, while on his way home, near Union Corners, in Dutchess county, on Wednesday night last, was set upon by two masked highwaymen. One of the desperadoes held him, while the other relieved him of a large amount of money and a gold watch and chain. They then let him go, and the robbers escaped.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 12.—In consequence of a bad break in the Yellow Jacket Mine, mining stocks generally are lower. Yellow Jacket sold to-day at $800, a decline of $700 per foot on the last few days.

The ships Young America and Carwelsant, from Liverpool, have arrived.

Yacht Cruise Up the North River.

POUGHKEEPSIE, July 12.—The yacht Rambler is on her way up the Hudson river with a large party on board, who are enjoying themselves to the fullest extent.

Arrival of the City of Paris.

NEW YORK, July 13.—The steamship City of Paris, from Liverpool and Queenstown, has arrived. Her dates have been anticipated by the cable despatches.

Arrival of Steamers.

NEW YORK, July 13.—Arrived, steamer Fahkee, from St. Jago de Cuba; steamer Hibernia, from Glasgow, and Hermann, from Southampton.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, July 13.—Stocks strong. Chicago and Rock Island, 97½; Erie, 70½; Canton Company, 48½; Reading, 100⅝; Cleveland and Toledo, 1-9; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 91⅝; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 101¾; Michigan Central, 109⅝; Michigan Southern, 80¾; New York Central, 105⅝; Illinois Central, 122¼; Cumberland preferred, 40; Missouri 6s, 100¾; Hudson River, 106; United States Five-twenties of 1862 109¾; do. 1864 109¾; do. 1865, 108⅝; do. new issue, 108¾; Ten-forties, 102½; Seven-thirties, first issue, 108; all others, 107¾; Money, 5@6 per cent.; Exchange unchanged; Gold, 139¼.

NEW YORK, July 13.—Cotton dull and unchanged. Flour quiet; 5500 barrels sold; high grades are 25c. higher; state, $7 [illegible]@11·25; Ohio, $10·90@13·25; Western, $7·10@12·00; Southern, $9·75@17·25. Wheat quiet and firm. Corn dull, unchanged, and nominal. Oats firmer; 28,000 bushels sold; Western, 83c. Beef quiet. New mess Pork, $23·10@23·50. Lard steady. Whisky quiet.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 12.—The Wheat and Flour markets are dull; there are but few transactions in Flour; quotations are unchanged; sales of new Wheat at $1·70@1·72½; Barley, $1·20@1·25. Legal-tenders, 72½.

A NUT FOR GEOLOGISTS.—Last month one of the men employed in the construction of a sewer in Glasgow discovered in a bed of sand, where he was digging, three feet below the surface, a living crab fish. It was about three inches in length, and quite lively when taken out; but, notwithstanding the greatest attention, it languished, and died in the course of an hour after being exhumed from its sandy bed. The little creature was found in a sandy bed of moist white sand. How long it has been entombed beneath the surface, and how it got there, are problems the solution of which we will leave to our geological friends.

FORTUNE OF A PARIS PHYSICIAN.—The succession of the late Dr. Jobert de Lamballe has just been settled in Paris. The portion falling to each of his five heirs is 560,000 francs, 2,800,000 francs in all. The illustrious surgeon went to Paris a poor lad.

A WASHERWOMAN'S CLUB.—Oldham, England, has a "Washerwomen's Union," with regularly appointed officers and outside world of charring "knobsticks." One Bridget Coleman is secretary of this society.

FILIBUSTERS IN NEW ORLEANS.

Quixotic Plan of New Orleans Filibusters to Avenge Maximilian—Slow Filling up of the Expeditionary Ranks.

NEW ORLEANS, July 12.—Some additional facts in the budget of absurd rumors have oozed out, or rather have been elicited, concerning the formation of the new filibustering expedition to Mexico, and that several ex-Confederates and ex-followers of Walker are endeavoring, with more enthusiasm than money, to fit out an expedition of the sort, is now placed beyond a doubt. The first attempt at organization was made by General Henningsen, of Nicaragua notoriety, propped up financially by Colonel Pickett, late of General Lovell's staff, who won some little distinction in the Confederate service. The expedition set on foot by these gentlemen proposed to rescue Maximilian and, retiring into Northern Mexico, compel either Juarez or the House of Hapsburg to pay liberally for possession of the princely prisoner. This was three or four days before the rumor of Maximilian's execution arrived here, and volunteers were not enlisted or equipped, however, with any great degree of celerity. Money was not liberally subscribed even among those who were anxious to get rid of the vagabonds enlisted, and generally the affair progressed unfavorably, until the embers of enthusiasm were suddenly stirred by the tidings of the Emperor's death. There are now engaged in the engineering of the enterprise several ancient followers of Walker, well known about town, and some half-a-dozen restless Confederate officers, who have far more fancy for conquering an empire than laboring legitimately for a subsistence; and, though the Mexican fever is subsiding, and recruits of the right sort come in slowly, the matter may give some trouble before it is ended.

POLITICS IN CALIFORNIA.

The Union State Ticket.

The following is the ticket for State officers put in nomination by the Union State Convention which met at Sacramento June 12:—

Governor...Geo. C. Gorham	At.-Gen...J. G. McCullough
Lieut.-Gov.....J. B. Jones	State Treas.....S. Pacheco
Sec. State.....W. H. Parks	Harbor Com..Chas. Clayton
State Con.....Josiah Howell	Ct'k Sup. Ct..R. H. Farquhar
Jus. Sup. Court...J. Currey	St. Printer..D. O. McCarthy
Surv't-Gen..J. H. Whitlock	Sup. Pub. In.....John Swett

The platform adopted avers that the Union party of California is unwilling that those who attempted to destroy the Union should be the chosen and preferred builders in reconstruction, and expresses the wish that until loyal communities exist in the lately rebellious States capable and ready to administer justice and laws in accordance with the principles of a Government of freedom and equality, that the Government be administered and the law enforced by the loyal agents of the Federal Government. The Reconstruction plan of Congress is approved, an eight hour law is considered just and proper, and the importation of Chinese or other people of the Mongolian race into the Pacific States is denounced as injurious to American labor, and should be prohibited by State legislation.

The Congressional nominee of the Union party in the 1st district is ex-Congressman T. G. Phelps; in the 2d district, ex-Congressman Higby; and in the 3d district, Chancellor Harston.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

The Steamer Haze Affair—The Incidental Expenses of the New Dominion—Mr. McDonald Likely to Have Enough of Duty.

OTTAWA, July 12.—The affair of the United States vessel Haze, in refusing to salute the flag of her Majesty's steamers Aurora and Wolverine, causes some excitement here. Possibly the recurrence of this affair may result in the closing of the Canadian canals against the United States.

The Journal de St. Hyacinthe asserts that the new militia scheme will cost the Dominion $8,000,000 per annum, and the military, marine fortifications, etc., $1,000,000 more. The salary of Lieutenant-Governors will be $20,000 per annum, and that of members of local governments will not exceed $2500.

It is current here that Hon. J. S. McDonald is to be the first speaker of the House of Commons of the Dominion. This will be in addition to his position as Premier of the Government of Ontario. If this report be realized it will be said that Mr. McDonald undertakes too much. He is of the Reform party.

The Militia in East Tennessee—Official Investigation—The Riot at Franklin.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., July 12.—Colonel Huff, of Major-General Thomas' staff, is in the city for the purpose of investigating the conduct of Brownlow's militia in East Tennessee. He is taking evidence from prominent men of both parties. As yet no serious charges have been made. Governer Brownlow is constantly receiving private letters from officials and citizens, and affidavits from responsible parties, exonerating the Union League from the charge of provoking the riot at Franklin, on the 6th instant. The political excitement is on the increase.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Peirce.—As has become the custom in this Court-room on Saturday, this morning was all confusion and very little business. On Saturdays generally, very few persons are in attendance, and on account of the vacancy of the room it was with difficulty that even the Judge could hear the persons speaking before him.

The hearing in several habeas corpus cases was begun, but in each case was cut short by a continuance, so that there was no reportable matter before the Court until Dr. William W. Townsend's case was called, in which the Dr. was charged with false pretenses. It was a writ of habeas corpus for the discharge of Dr. Townsend. J. B. Mageogh, the prosecutor, testified that on the 18th or 19th of July last the doctor bought from him two suits of clothes upon credit, obtained by representing that he had just bought property at Thirty-seventh and Chestnut streets, out of the quarterly rents of which he would pay the debt, and since that time it has been discovered that the doctor does not own the property.

The defense brought out in cross-examination that the prosecutor took the defendant's note for this debt, and then they argued that there was no evidence to show that Dr. Townsend was not the owner of the property, and that the defendant did not attempt to satisfy himself of the truth by searching the records, when he would have found the property in Mrs. Townsend's name, but takes the defendant's note, sues upon it, and loses his case, and then resorts to a criminal prosecution to collect his debt.

But the Judge, upon reviewing the evidence, decided to remand the Doctor for trial.

Commonwealth ex. rel. Thomas Fleming vs. Sheriff. A habeas corpus for the discharge of the relator, who was bound over upon the oath of James Boyd, to answer the charge of the murder of his wife, Mrs. Fleming. The evidence was that the deceased died on the evening of the Sunday following the 4th of July, 1866.

The last time she was seen alive was four or five hours before her death, when her husband locked her in a room to prevent her from going into the street, because he said she was intoxicated. It was alleged that the defendant had quarrelled with the deceased, and used violence towards her. But no one testified that the defendant inflicted any violence whatever upon the deceased within a reasonable time before her death, or that any marks of recent violence were found upon her body.

Under the evidence, the court held the defendant in $500 bail to keep the peace for one year, and discharged him from the charge of murder. Hurst for the Commonwealth; Bartholomew and Walker for defendant.

A NEW HOME.—The London *Spectator* says:—"Philanthropy has seldom produced a more gratifying result than the 'Home for Little Boys' at Horton Kirby, which was opened on Saturday last. This home, which at present accommodates one hundred boys, is built upon the top of a hill standing about a mile from the Farmingham road, and commanding one of the finest views in Kent. The inmates are to be selected regardless of sect, grade, nationality, or birthplace; the only qualification required is complete destitution. When we remember that the outcast boys of London are computed at ten thousand, we see to how small an extent the Horton Kirby Home meets a great want; but we earnestly and confidently hope soon to see its good example followed by similar institutions established in many parts of the country."

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Saturday, July 13, 1867.

There was very little disposition to operate in Stocks this morning, and prices were unsettled. Government bonds continue in fair demand. 102¼ was bid for 10-40s; 110¼ for 6s of 1881; 107¾ @108 for June and August 7·30s; 111¼ for 1862 5-20s; 109 for 1864 5-20s; 109¼ for 1865 5-20s; and 108¼ for July, 1865, 5-20s. City loans were unchanged; the new issue sold at 100.

Railroad shares continue the most active on the list. Reading sold at 51 31-100@52, an advance of ¼ on the closing price last evening; Pennsylvania Railroad at 52½, no change; and Camden and Amboy at 130¼. 31 was bid for Little Schuylkill; 63 for Norristown; 56 for Minehill; 35½ for North Pennsylvania; 19 for Elmira common; 40 for preferred do; 28¾ for Catawissa preferred; 28 for Philadelphia and Erie; and 43¾ for Northern Central.

In City Passenger Railroad shares there was nothing doing. 17½ was bid for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 27 for Spruce and Pine; 43½ for Chesnut and Walnut; 13¼ for Hestonville; and 30 for Green and Coates.

Bank shares were firmly held. Commercial sold at 56¼. 106 was bid for Seventh National; 225 for North America; 140 for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 31 for Mechanics'; 57 for Girard; 31 for Manufacturers'; 110 for Tradesmen's; 70 for City; 63 for Commonwealth; and 68½ for Corn Exchange.

In Canal Shares there was very little movement. 19 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 30½ for preferred do.; 45 for Lehigh Navigation; 55 for Morris Canal; 17 for Susquehanna Canal; and 57 for Delaware Division.

Quotations of Gold—10½ A. M., 139½; 11 A. M., 139½; 12 M., 139½; 1 P. M., 139¼.

—The N. Y. *Tribune* this morning says:—

"Money is more active, and a good many 5 per cent. loans have been called in. We quote 5@7 per cent. Commercial paper is 6¼@7 for best, and 8@10 for second grade. The recent dry goods failures have disturbed the management of some of the young banks, which find in the portfolio 'accommodation paper' the result of a friendly exchange between insolvent houses.

"There were reports in circulation this morning unfavorable to one of the up-town banks, growing out of the peremptory removal of an account and drawing legal-tenders. In regard to these rumors, it is asserted by its officers that the bank was never stronger or upon a safer basis than now, and that its losses cannot reduce its surplus below $300,000 in any event, while it has on hand ample funds to meet all demands.

"The following are the quotations of Exchange:—London, 60 days, 10½@10¾; do., at sight, 10⅝@10¾; Paris, long, 5·17½@5·15; do., short, 5·11¼@5·09¾; Antwerp, 5·16¼@5·15; Swiss, 5·18¼@5·15; Hamburg, 36¾@36⅝; Amsterdam, 41⅛@41½; Frankfort, 41⅜; Bremen, 79@79¼; Berlin, 72¼@72⅝."

—The Boston *Advertiser* of yesterday says:—

"The money market remains easy and without material alteration in any of the leading features. Call loans rule at 6 per cent., and discounts at 6@7 per cent., the latter rate being the ordinary charge to most applicants. In the outside market rates range from 6½ to 9 per cent. for good business paper."

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

Reported by Dehaven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BEFORE BOARDS.

100 sh Read R.....b30. 52 | 100 sh Read R.....b60. 52

FIRST BOARD.

$2600 City 6s, New...ls.100		100 sh Read R.....51·94	
$100 do. Old RR..95¾		100	do.....b30. 51·94
$1000 Pa 6s, W L...cp.103½		200	do.....51·94
$1000 Phil & Sun 7s...c. 93		100	do.....s5. 51·81
$3000 Read mt 6s.....c. 90		200	do.....b5. 51·81
9 sh C & Am R.....150¾		15 sh Penna R.....ls. 52¾	
5 sh Com'l Bk.....36½		20	do.....52¾
200 sh Ocean Oil.....2¾			

No Second Board on Saturdays until further notice.

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 110¾@110¾; do. 1862, 111¼@111½; do., 1864, 109¼@109½; do., 1865, 109¼@109¾; do., 1865, new, 108@108½; do., 1867, new, 108@108½; do. 5s, 10-40s, 102¼@102¾; do. 7·30s, Aug., 108@108¼; do., June, 107¾@107¾; do., July, 108@108¼; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 119·40; do., July, 1864, 119¼@119½; do. August, 1864, 118¾@119; do., October, 1864, 117¾@118; do., December, 1864, 117@117¼; do., May, 1865, 116¼@116½; do., Aug., 1865, 115¾@115¾; do., September, 1865, 115@115½; October, 1865, 114½@115; Gold, 139@139¼. Silver, 132@133¼.

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—U. S. 6s, 1881, 110¾@110¾; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 111¼@111½; do., 1864, 109¼@109½; do., 1865, 109¼@109¾; do. new, 108@108½; do., new, 1867, 108@108¼; 5s, 10-40s, 102¼@102¾; U. S. 7·30s, 1st series, 107¾@108; do., 2d series, 107¼@107½; 3d series, 107¾@107½; Compound Interest Notes, December, 1864, 117.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

SATURDAY, July 13.—There is but little demand for Cotton; small sales of middling uplands at 26c.; New Orleans at 27c.

There is but little Quercitron Bark here, and No. 1 sold at $42 ⅌ ton.

Coffee is quiet, with small sales of Rio at 17¼@18¼c.

In Sugar and Molasses there is less activity, but no change in prices.

The Flour Market is inactive, there being no inquiry except for small lots for the supply of the home trade. Sales of Northwestern extra family at $10@12·50 ⅌ barrel; Pennsylvania and Ohio at $11@13; fancy at $14@16·50; extras at $9@9·50; and superfine at $8@8·50. Rye Flour is scarce, and commands $7·75@8. There is nothing doing in Corn Meal to fix prices.

The offerings of Wheat are small, and prime is wanted. Small sales of good new red at $2·60 ⅌ bushel. Rye has advanced and may be quoted at $1·65@1·70. Corn is very quiet; small sales of yellow at $1·18. Oats are excited and higher; sales of 2500 bushels Pennsylvania from 94c. to 91.

Whisky—Prices are nominal.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....JULY 13.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.....72 | 11 A. M.....79 | 2 P. M.....80

For additional Marine News see Third Page.

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Alliance, Kelly, Charleston, Lathbury, Wickersham & Co.

Steamship Chase, Harding, Providence, D. S. Stetson & Co.

Barque Fanny, Carver, Montevideo, Warren, Gregg & Morris.

Brig I. M. Comery, McLellan, Cork, for orders, do.

Brig J. B. Kirby, Outerbridge, St. Thomas, Workman & Co.

Brig Olive, Foss, Doboy Island, Ga., E. A. Souder & Co.

Schr E. V. Glover, Ingersoll, Boston, Dovey, Buckley & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Barque Deolah, Mc'ellvery, 12 days from Salt Cay T. I., with salt to W. Bunnn & Co.

Brig E. H. Reed, Hopkins, 19 days from Trinidad, with sugar to S. Morris Waln & Co.

Brig C. V. Williams, Thompson, 15 days from Trinidad, with sugar to S. & W. Welsh.

Brig I. M. Merritt, Berry, 8 days from Sagua, with sugar to S. & W. Welsh.

Brig Winfield, Loring, 6 days from Sagua, with sugar to S. & W. Welsh.

Schr James Gorham, Lloyd, from Delaware Breakwater, in ballast to captain.

MEMORANDA.

Barque Jenny, Branden, for Philadelphia, at Bremerhaven 25th ult.

Barque Harvest Moon, Bartlett, for Philadelphia, at Genoa 25th ult.

Schr E. Nickerson, Nickerson, hence, at Portland 12th inst.

Schr Millard Fillmore, hence, at Boston yesterday.

Schrs Sarah, Cobb, and M. H. Westcott, Westcott, for Philadelphia, sailed from New Bedford 10th inst.

Schr J. B. Marshall, Marshall, hence, at Portland 11th inst.

Schr J. H. Gallagher, hence, at Norwich 11th inst.

Schr Northern Light, Ireland, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 11th inst.

Schr James S. Shindler, Lee, hence, at Salem 11th instant.

Schrs J. P. Collins and Roanoke, for Philadelphia, sailed from Norw

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

The Mexican Caldron — Very Important News.

From the Herald.

Johnson, Seward, Otterbourg, Sumner, monarchical Europe and Secessia. What a Mexican combination troupe! Enter the shade of Maximilian:—

'Tis time! 'tis time!
First Witch (Seward)—Round about the caldron go,
In the poison'd entrails throw.
Sweltered venom, sleeping got,
Boil thou first i' th' charmed pot.
Chorus of New Orleans Ring—Double, double, toil and trouble,
Fire burn and caldron bubble.
Johnson—For a charm of powerful trouble,
Like a hell-broth boil and bubble.
Seward—Liver of blaspheming Jew (Otterbourg).
Sumner—Cool it with a baboon's blood;
Then the charm is firm and good.
Grand Democratic Chorus—Double, double, toil and trouble,
Fire burn and caldron bubble.
Juarez—By the pricking of my thumbs,
Something wicked this way comes.

Thus the Mexican broth is cooking. On the opposite side of the Atlantic we find Austria, France, England, and Spain throwing all their influence into the Government of the United States to urge us on to Mexico. Mr. Sumner, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, appears to be entirely in the hands of the foreign ministers, who evidently think that great diplomatic games are best played at good dinners. Beauregard and his circle in New Orleans, finding the national banks have no more feathers to pluck, are bent on taking possession of Northern Mexico, while another ring in the same city have interests that are seriously jeopardized upon the arrival of the Liberal Government in the City of Mexico—providing Mr. Otterbourg, so kindly detailed for the dirty work of saving his own and others' interests in Mexican jobs, does not protect them by some process similar to that by which he became the agent of the empire in Washington last fall.

Congress, it is quite certain, will take up this Mexican problem so soon as they have disposed of the Reconstruction business. They are little inclined to see Mr. Johnson make Mexico his banner cry, and thereby turn attention from the Reconstruction act. Therefore, of all the great topics Mexico scarcely stands second, and, from the gathering influences brought to bear upon the Administration, is daily taking larger proportions. We now see the effects of Mr. Seward's Mexican policy. Every act of his, with reference to that country, has been the prelude of one still more stupid. Instead of a manly, open course, such as becomes a great nation, he has wavered in his imbecility until, entirely in the hands of concession jobbers, he lets them foist upon Mexico an imperial Austrian Jew as Minister, who in no sense represents the United States, but rather a certain circle which desires to throw into Mexico as many elements of discord as can be found. Then they may raise the cry, Lo, Mexico cannot govern herself! Knowing that the present Government will not dispose of territory under any circumstances; they now demand Ortega, who, thoroughly unprincipled, would for a small figure move into Yucatan, and sell the balance of the Mexican States; hence we may see this move strongly agitated from the line of the Rio Grande. It would, however, result in the shooting of Ortega, now a prisoner at Monterey. The great feature of this Mexican news is that almost the entire Rebel element in the South, through the press and through their old army leaders, are urging an invasion of our neighbor's territory as the great cure for all their political ills. Northern Democrats also are pouring in their petitions to the Administration to make Mexico the party cry, with the hope that the people will rally around it, as they did in the war of 1847. Their point gained, they hope that in the excitement of the contest they may ride into power, and then shape reconstruction as may best please them. This appears to be their latest and most brilliant idea, and there are many powerful accessories to aid them. The policy of France is doubtless to have us take possession of Mexico and recognize the immense war debt that she rolled up there. They care less for Maximilian than they do for the payment of the imperial bonds of the empire which flood the French market, and which are worthless so long as the Mexican republic exists intact. The Cabinet are not fully agreed as yet on an aggressive policy. Mr. Stanton, a warm friend of the republic and the Liberal party, is the glorious minority; and to carry out their plans the plotters must have a new War Secretary. General Grant, too, stands boldly in the way, and the greater part of Congress, also determined to give Mexico a chance to govern herself, will make a sturdy fight before they permit her overturning and the conquest of her territory.

The proper course to pursue towards our sister republic is what we have always advocated: give her an opportunity to see if she can reduce her revolutionary elements to quiet. At present we have quite enough on hand to demand all our statesmanship. Were we to enter into this mad Mexican scheme with the sole plea of avenging the death of a royal filibuster, it would be the strangest one upon which a republic ever made war, and would do more to damage republican and liberal sentiments all over the world than we could repair by a century of our most progressive labors. Mexico has won her great half century battle against the Church power. She has fought out her religious war as we fought out ours in Europe, and she has overthrown by the vigor of her nationality the European attempt to restore the element of turmoil that lay at the root of every revolution that Mexico has yet seen. Were the United States now to step in and take up the cudgel in favor of obsolete ideas, of a retrograde party, and of monarchical Europe, it would be an act at which all the liberal sentiment of the age might look on and shudder.

Amateur Repudiation.

From the Tribune.

General H. D. Washburne, of Indiana, wishes the House of Representatives to resolve that all property should bear its share of the public burdens; hence, that the right to tax Government bonds should be reserved in any future funding of our public debt.

Let us consider this as a practical proposition:

The Government recently needed very large sums of money—hundreds of millions per annum—more than it knew how to raise except by borrowing. In order to borrow twenty-five hundred millions of dollars in three years, it was obliged to offer liberal inducements to lenders. Being at war for its existence, there was a chance that it might never be able to pay. War stimulates trade, and multiplies opportunities for speculation and profitable investment: hence, most capitalists prefer to keep their funds well in hand, instead of locking them up in long loans. Yet the money was borrowed, and the Union saved by means of it, and every subsequent month has been fruitful in devices for breaking faith with the lenders.

General Washburne does not propose this; yet his proposition will give aid and comfort to those who do. His assertion that money ought not to be borrowed as it was borrowed by our Government during the war, will be paraded by them to countenance if not to justify their demand that an important element of the bargain shall be repudiated by the borrower.

The Government is at perfect liberty to make new loans, subject to National, State, and local taxation, and to pay off its various existing loans as they fall due in the proceeds of its new taxable loans. But it is simple fatuity to suppose that this liability to taxation will not be understood and considered by the lender. In other words: it is absurd to fancy that, if he is to be required to pay taxes on his bonds, he will not make his bids or his purchases at corresponding rates. Should the taxes amount to one per cent., for instance, he will pay no more for a six per cent. bond than he would for one of five per cent. that should be wholly exempt from taxation. Thus subjecting the bonds to taxation would be simply adding twenty-five millions of dollars per annum to the interest of our national debt, for the chance of getting twenty millions of it returned to our various general and local treasuries by taxation. What is the net profit of that operation?

Need another word be said to expose the utter baselessness of the assumption that bondholders are a favored class? Do you not see that they *do* pay taxes—cannot help it? The loans are offered to all; the exemption (or non-exemption) from taxation is an element of their price; and he who buys a non-taxable bond pays his taxes as truly as others. He pays in accepting a lower rate of interest than he would do if his bonds were subject to taxation. To tax his bonds is simply to take money out of one pocket in order to put it into another, paying several commissions and taking several risks during the process. There is not a single penny to be made by or saved to the taxpayers by doing what General Washburne suggests, but the contrary; and we trust the people, the Treasury, and Congress will ponder well before giving any countenance to his project.

—Let us say explicitly that we hold no dollar of Government bonds, and expect to hold none. When lending to the Government was an imperative duty we invested all we could in those bonds; but since peace returned all those have been sold, and the proceeds put to other uses. We will not be even plausibly charged with a regard to our personal interest in advocating a scrupulous fidelity to the nation's most sacred engagements, made when she hung between life and death.

Tennessee Not a Model of Reconstructed States.

From the Times.

Some of our contemporaries have extolled Tennessee as a pattern to be admired and imitated by the people of States engaged in the work of reconstruction. "If the States now excluded," it is said, "will follow Tennessee in disfranchising Rebels, and make their respective Brownlows the administrators of their affairs and their representatives in Congress, there need be no misgiving as to the prompt recognition of the work performed."

Now, we can conceive of no greater calamity than the multiplication of Tennessees as members of the American Union. Of the whole South, Tennessee is beyond doubt the part in which the least has been done towards genuine reconstruction. It is nominally loyal, of course. It is represented in Congress. It is not included in the region over which the provisions of the military government acts extend. And yet what is its condition? Essentially volcanic. Loyal strength is the result not of loyal votes, but of Rebel disfranchisement. Brownlow's authority is contingent upon the application of the crushing process to the majority of the people. He is as absolute in his sphere as any of the military commanders in theirs, and infinitely more unscrupulous. He makes laws to suit his purposes. He interprets laws according to the dictates of his convenience. He tightens the disfranchising screw as often as he finds it necessary, and employs the bayonet when no less pungent weapon will carry his point. The result is that the State he governs approaches nearer and nearer to anarchy. Nowhere on the continent, save in hapless Mexico, is life or property less secure, or liberty a more transparent mockery. A condition of civil war really exists all the time—smothered it may be, but liable at any moment to burst forth under the excitement of some sudden difficulty.

No other state of things is possible so long as the Brownlow doctrine of reconstruction is allowed to prevail. For a period, perhaps, it had its uses. While the Rebellion lasted, any less rigorous rule might have failed to keep in check the hostile elements with which the Border States abounded; but there is no pretext for perpetuating in peace the iron-handed administration which was indispensable amidst the turmoil of war. The country requires the allegiance of all its citizens, but this is possible only when the powers that be cease to heap penalties upon whole classes, and to persecute as outlaws all who refuse to pronounce their party Shibboleth. Brownlow proceeds on the notion that it is necessary, day after day, to pile coals of fire upon the heads of the great majority of the people, simply because they decry his acts and seek to thwart his ambition. A statesman similarly situated would acknowledge mutual reconciliation as the stepping-stone to reconstruction; he would see that the loyalty of a State can have no efficient guarantee except the attachment of the people; and he would avoid the fatal blunder of supposing that the elevation of his nominees to power is a test of the fitness of the people for the possession of the franchise. In a word, a wise ruler, occupying Brownlow's position, within the period which has elapsed since the close of the Rebellion, would have restored Tennessee to peace, and placed it far on the road to prosperity. Brownlow, on the contrary, by pursuing a course of which almost fiendish malignity is the chief characteristic, has alienated class from class, driven moderate Unionists into alliance with unrepentant Rebels, and forced his State, rich in natural resources, to a condition of desperation, almost of despair.

We are glad to see that the exhaltation of of Tennessee as a model State is deprecated by influential Radical journals. Missouri has tried the proscriptive policy thoroughly, and the St. Louis *Democrat* is not disposed to recommend its adoption. "Tennessee," that print remarks, "is not a particularly good pattern for other States. It is not absolutely certain," the *Democrat* adds, "that the methods adopted by the loyal men there may not fail to secure their safety." The probabilities point in the other direction. There can be no permanent safety in methods which imply the continued parade of the conqueror's authority.

Contrasted with the Tennessee system, the reconstruction policy of Congress is merciful and just. Stern it is, indeed, and despotic for a time, but it opens the doors to a milder authority, and offers inducements to the acceptance of conditions by which the South may materially improve its position. The guarantees it exacts imply no long-continued humiliation, and no more radical changes than those which follow logically from the late conflict.

Instead of commending Tennessee as a model to be imitated by the States, or to be respected in framing the policy of the Republic, we submit that it should be studied as an illustration of the evils and dangers of a theory of reconstruction based upon narrow-mindedness and hate. Congress holds in its hands the power of securing loyal organizations throughout the South. For the rest, reliance must be placed upon the amended spirit and will of the people, and these are more likely to be affected by a generous forbearance, as suggested by Sickles, than by the intolerance and lawless violence which have their official incarnation in the irreverend Brownlow.

Maximilian and Murat.

From the World.

The very trite aphorism that history repeats itself is aptly demonstrated when the main points in the career of these celebrities are taken into consideration, with a view of drawing a parallel. Maximilian certainly occupied a more important position in the pages of history than Murat, for the latter can hardly be said to have ever reigned as an independent potentate, being, as he was, the mere satrap of Napoleon, his imperial master. Maximilian, on the contrary, vindicated and maintained the perfect independence of his empire, irrespective of the French Emperor. Both attempted to ameliorate the condition of their new subjects by encouraging agriculture and industry, improving the public finances, and mainly by their strenuous efforts to suppress brigandage and civil strife in their respective dominions. Both became the puppets of contending factions, and both were deserted in their hour of need by those who lured them on to their destruction. Caroline, the wife of Murat, was compelled to fly from her husband some months before his death, and the Empress Carlotta was far away when Maximilian's endearing words to her fell on the ears of his executioners.

Murat was as equally reluctant to abandon the pomp of royalty as the Austrian Archduke, as on the 8th of October, 1815, he attempted to arouse the inhabitants of Pizzo in his behalf, but they abandoned him; being pursued to the mountains, he fought to the last, but finally fell into the hands of his pursuers, and was taken amid insults to the Castle of Pizzo, where he was summarily condemned to death by a court-martial, and shot forthwith in one of the rooms of the castle. Being offered a chair, and a handkerchief to bandage his eyes, he replied, "I have braved death long and often enough to face it with my eyes open and standing." Maximilian found his Pizzo at Queretaro, where, betrayed and friendless, he showed in his death as much of the heroism of the devoted husband as Murat did of the dashing, brilliant, and fearless soldier.

The Future of Royalty.

From the Nation.

The way in which the coronation of the King of Hungary—one of the most splendid and impressive of the ceremonies bequeathed to the modern world by the Middle Ages—has just been received by the European public; the half-astonished, half-amused air with which the press of all countries has described it, suggest some interesting considerations with regard to the changes which the political as well as industrial movements of the day are working in the prospects of royalty. It has been plain for more than half a century that the permanence and prosperity of kings in Europe depended very much on the success of constitutional monarchy. But it is now generally conceded that constitutional monarchy is not a success. The only country in which it is believed to have succeeded is England, but even there its success has been more apparent than real. Since its establishment there has been only one monarch of fair ability—William III, and he, and Anne, and the first two Georges, owed the security of their thrones not to the fact that they were constitutional monarchs, but that they kept out the Stuarts. George III was a constitutional monarch only in name; George IV reigned by virtue of his father's prestige; so that it may be said that it is only in the case of William IV and Victoria that the experiment has been fairly tried; and the acutest observers concede that Victoria is one of the last full-blown monarchs England will employ. In the countries which have been tempted by English example into trying it, it has either failed or shown every sign of failing.

All monarchies in the civilized world rest either on the feeling of loyalty or on force. Loyalty is unquestionably a form of superstition which the spread of knowledge and the growth of wealth are killing. The king, as he has come down to us from the Middle Ages, is "the Lord's anointed"—one of a family chosen by God for the work of governing men. His impulses are all noble; he is incapable of meanness, or baseness, or falsehood; and he is blessed with a wisdom far beyond that of other men. He needs counsellors, not because he needs advice, but because he needs to be supplied with facts. Give him the facts, and such is his power of reasoning that he is sure to reach right conclusions. And not only has he been chosen by God for the work of government, but it is very kind and considerate of him to do it. Nothing must be exacted of him; the word duty, as indicating obligation of any kind towards his fellow-men, is not to be used with regard to him. Consequently, when he discharges any of the functions of his office, or holds even ordinary intercourse with those around him, he is said to have "deigned" to do this, to have been "graciously pleased" to do that. Court etiquette is, in fact, simply the expression of the mediæval feeling of the monarch's quality. It is a mistake to suppose it was deliberately originated for the sake of show or of imposing on the vulgar. It expressed the monarch's own sense, and that of those around him, of the relations in which he stood to the rest of the world, of the immense gulf which separated him from his fellow-beings. Nobody was allowed to ask him a question, or to start a conversation with him, or to turn his back on him, or sit down or wear a hat in his presence. Let him be never so stupid, vicious, depraved, cowardly, and selfish, never so plain in person or diseased in blood or feeble in intellect, he was treated as a superior being; and for ages the most intelligent and enlightened portion of the population of every European country was taught, and firmly believed, that a man was never so well employed as when devoting all his faculties to the service of the king—not simply of the king and country, but of the king personally; the king with the country, if possible, but the king anyhow. The great Chatham, whose "eagle face" and trumpet voice held the House of Lords spell-bound, and who to all the rest of the world was a model of imperiousness, always knelt in transacting business with George III, and was stirred to the depths of his soul by a look or word of royal approbation. Scions of the proudest houses in Europe fill menial positions in kings' households to this day with infinite satisfaction—stand behind their chairs, pick up their pocket-handkerchiefs, help them to dress, and make amusement for them, with a profound sense of the importance and dignity of the work.

Now, as long as the tradition of the "divine right of kings" was unbroken, and they were believed to reign by "the grace of God," and not by charter of the national will, court forms were realities; they were acts of worship, a kind of *dulia*, in which the monarch occupied the place of a saint. But this tradition has been almost completely broken, and the reverence which it sheltered is passing away. In England it is perhaps stronger still than in any country in Europe, owing partly to the long association of the sovereign in the popular mind with order and good government, and to the smallness of the number of points at which the public comes in contact with him, and partly to the respect of the Anglo-Saxons for rank—a respect so deep and so difficult of eradication that it seems inbred. But on the Continent, owing to the numerous political changes which have been occurring ever since the French Revolution, as well as to the growth of democratic feeling from other causes, it has been steadily decaying for half a century, and whether monarchy can exist after its complete extinction is a problem of which the solution cannot be very far distant.

Perhaps nothing has struck severer blows at it than the great number of sovereigns who have been made to order and put on the thrones since 1790—the raw material being, in many cases, ordinary men, with whom the public had been perfectly familiar before their elevation, and about whom it was therefore impossible to raise any effectual illusion; and for this the old sovereigns by "divine right," strange to say, have been mainly responsible. The plan which they have adopted of setting up constitutional monarchies, as a mode of staving off democracy, has been, we venture to assert, a temporary preventive only, and has rendered the ultimate triumph of their great enemy all the more certain. In other words, the royal houses, such as those of Hapsburg and Romanoff and Brunswick and Savoy and Bourbon, have fancied that when they succeeded in inducing a discontented or rebellious people to accept a new king of their making, who was to reign under a charter, they made their own position all the surer. In reality, they weakened it; the force of monarchy lies not, as they foolishly imagine, in the form of royalty, but in the feeling of loyalty, and for a king newly made there can be no loyalty. Letting the people see a "dynasty" founded by a convention of plenipotentiaries sitting in a carpsted room, with foolscap and steel pens, and publishing their protocols in the daily papers, is like admitting the faitdful to see the priests making preparations for a miracle. Within the present century the world has seen Tom, Dick, and Harry—persons whom it had known in the streets in shabby clothes, or short of money, or struggling in crowds—crowned and enthroned in Sweden, Belgium, France, Naples, Spain, Holland, Greece, and, last of all, in Mexico, and has seen most of them turned out again and replaced by others.

The effect of this on the popular imagination would perhaps not have been so unfortunate, if some means could have been devised of withholding from the newly made kings the honors usually paid to the old ones, so as to make a distinction between sovereigns by the grace of God and sovereigns by the popular will; but this was impossible, and would have been opposed violently by the legitimists if the republicans had suggested it. Each newcomer was therefore received with the same ceremonial, and treated with the same outward deference, as if he had come down from the dark ages. But in these days people cannot be successfully imposed on in this way. When you take a young man out of the cafés and billiard-rooms, as Louis Napoleon was taken, or out of the ranks of the army, as Bernadotte was taken, and put him in a palace, you cannot, by bowing very low before him, listening to all he says as if it was Solomon who was talking, getting down on one knee to hiss his hands, affecting to look on a note from him as a possession worthy of being bequeathed to your children, or telling the world that he had that morning "deigned" to eat an egg or been "graciously pleased" to put on his coat, or recording as an event of the day his having taken a walk in his own garden, diffuse round him the traditional haze of the old royalty; and what is still more serious, you lessen the strength of the forms for the older monarchs. No legitimist, we may be sure, ever laughs over the etiquette of the Tuileries, without finding his respect for the etiquette of St. James or Schonbrunn diminish, and without hastening the day when the old machinery by which the world has so many ages been held in awe will lose all value for everybody.

There is, in fact, no class of persons against whom the realistic tendencies of the modern world tell with more terrible force than against kings. The great soldier of the present day is no longer the dashing warrior like Henry IV or Cromwell, Gustavus, Montrose, or Rupert, who brought broken squadrons back to the charge, and whose waving plume carried fresh life and courage to every quarter of a stricken field. He is not even "the man of destiny," with "cold grey eyes," or "star," or famous overcoat, like Napoleon, who used to ride along the ranks before and after battle, and discharge speeches of burning eloquence on his enthusiastic grenadiers. He is a silent man, like Moltke, who knows half-a-dozen languages, seldom speaks in any, is rarely seen, and never recognized on the battle-field, and does most of his work in a business coat at a writing table at his office, with maps before him and a telegraph at his elbow. So, also, the judge who used to dress like a bishop, immure himself in his own house, whose "gravity" was proverbial, and who was seldom seen in public except on the bench as the high priest of justice, now goes gaily into society, and flirts and dances and dines out, and behaves like any other man of his age. The clergyman and the doctor have undergone a similar process of disrobing, and now neither expect nor get much of whatever reverence is paid them through the effect of forms on the popular imagination. But then the general and the judge and the clergyman and the doctor are real men doing real work in the world, the results of which every man can see or feel. The king stripped of his crown and purple robes, and seated in a common arm-chair, is, on the other hand, the most helpless of men. Everybody remembers Thackeray's amusing picture of the contrast between Louis XIV, "got up" for the day and the same personage in his night-clothes stepping into bed. The modern monarch, by the "national will," has the world at his toilet, and it knows exactly how much of his splendor and dignity he owes to the rouge-pot, the tailor, the barber, and the dentist. He wields power, to be sure, but only a little, and can only wield it through the instrumentality of plain generals and statesmen, whom everybody sees in the streets and meets at dinner.

How long the attempt will be kept up to palm him off on the world as a superior being, by the aid of etiquette, it is hard to say, but we doubt if in the most civilized countries it will be kept up very much longer. Etiquette once gone, he becomes in form, as in fact, a "chief magistrate," like our own respected "head of the nation," and will have to work for his living, cut down his expenses, and may even be reduced so far as to have to make stump speeches and attend Masonic celebrations. The saying with which the Bonaparte family are in the habit of consoling themselves, and on which they rest their hopes of founding a long-lived dynasty—"le premier des rois fut un soldat heureux"—was, they seem to forget, uttered of a period in which kings found no difficulty in veiling themselves in mystery. Hugh Capet or Randolph of Hapsburg was not dogged by "special correspondents;" he had not to live under the awful scrutiny of the editorial eye; his biography did not appear in a million "enterprising sheets" the day after he mounted the throne, and his levees were not thronged by "practical men" appraising his clothes and furniture, and comparing them with the things they had at home themselves; he was not surrounded by a swarm of mockers and critics, occupied day after day in analyzing his motives, and proving or disproving the necessity of his existence.

Old Rye Whiskies.

THE LARGEST AND BEST STOCK OF

FINE OLD RYE WHISKIES

IN THE LAND IS NOW POSSESSED BY

HENRY S. HANNIS & CO.,

Nos. 218 and 220 SOUTH FRONT STREET,

WHO OFFER THE SAME TO THE TRADE, IN LOTS, ON VERY ADVANTAGEOUS TERMS.

Their Stock of Rye Whiskies, IN BOND, comprises all the favorite brands extant, and runs through the various months of 1865, '66, and of this year, up to present date.

Liberal contracts made for lots to arrive at Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, Ericsson Line Wharf, or at Bonded Warehouses, as parties may elect.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE TENTH NATIONAL SÆNGERFEST.—THE MONSTER FESTIVAL OF THE AGE.
SATURDAY, July 13—Arrival of Singers, and reception in the evening, in Independence Square, by the Mayor.
SUNDAY, July 14—Recreation.
MONDAY, July 15—Rehearsal, and Concert at Academy of Music in the evening.
TUESDAY, July 16—Prize Concert at Academy of Music in the evening.
WEDNESDAY, July 17.—Gigantic Picnic at Washington Retreat and Angel & Wolf's Farm.
THURSDAY, July 18.—Close of Festival.
Season Tickets, $3 for one person—to be had at Trumpler's, Seventh and Chestnut; Meyers', No. 1230 Chesnut Street; Herwig's, N. W. corner Third and Brown Streets; Reuss', No. 511 South Second Street; and of the Managers, Members, and Committees. 7 8 6

BIERSTADT'S LAST GREAT PAINTING THE DOMES OF THE GREAT YO-SEMITE, now on exhibition,
DAY AND EVENING,
in the Southeast Gallery of the
ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS. [6 5tf

HO! FOR SMITH'S ISLAND! FRESH AIR —BEAUTIFUL SCENERY—HEALTHFUL EXERCISE—THE BATH—ENTERTAINMENT OF THE BEST KIND.
MRS. MARY LAKEMEYER
respectfully informs her friends and the public generally that she will open the beautiful Island Pleasure Ground known as
SMITH'S ISLAND,
on SUNDAY next, May 5. She invites all to come and enjoy with her the delights of this favorite summer resort. 4 30tf

INSTRUCTION.

The Quaker City
BUSINESS COLLEGE,
N. E. CORNER FIFTH AND CHESNUT STS
Established Nov. 2, 1863. Chartered March 14, 1865.
BOOK-KEEPING.
Course of instruction unequalled, consisting of practical methods actually employed in leading houses in this and other cities, as illustrated in Fairbanks' Book-keeping, which is the text-book of this Institution.
OTHER BRANCHES.
Telegraphing, Commercial Calculations, Business and Ornamental Writing, the Higher Mathematics, Correspondence, Forms, Commercial Law, etc.
YOUNG MEN
invited to visit the Institution and judge or themselves of its superior appointments. Circulars on application
L. FAIRBANKS, A. M., President.
T. E. MERCHANT, Secretary. 66

FURNISHING GOODS, SHIRTS, &C.

MERINO GAUZE UNDERWEAR
OF CARTWRIGHT AND WARNER'S CELEBRATED MANUFACTURE.
MERINO GAUZE UNDERWEAR in every variety of size and style, for Ladies', Gents', and Children's Wear.
HOSIERY.
A large assortment of HOSIERY of English and German manufacture, in socks, three-quarter socks and long hose.
GLOVES.
In White, Buff, and Mode Color. For sale at
HOFMANN'S Hosiery Store,
3 8 1mthsJ NO. 9 NORTH EIGHTH STREET.

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,
SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,
AND DEALERS IN
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS
NO. 814 CHESNUT STREET.
FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL,"
b 27 rp PHILADELPHIA.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE
PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
WINCHESTER & CO.,
1 13 No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

WILLIAM S. GRANT
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 32 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia,
AGENT FOR
Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, Etc.
W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate, Cocoa, and Broma.
Crocker Bros. & Co.'s Yellow Metal Sheathing, Bolts, and Nails. 1 8tf

COTTON AND FLAX,
SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS,
Of all numbers and brands,
Tent Awning, Trunk, and Wagon Cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from one to seven feet wide; Fanning, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN & CO.,
No. 105 JONES Alley.

SUMMER RESORTS.

SURF HOUSE,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
The above House was opened on the 1st of JUNE. For particulars, etc., address
WM. T. CALEB PROPRIETOR,
5 8 tf ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

CAPE MAY,
CAPE ISLAND, NEW JERSEY.
Since the close of 1866 much enterprise has been displayed at this celebrated sea-shore resort. New and magnificent cottages have been erected; the Hotels have been remodelled; a fine park, with a well made one mile drive, has been inaugurated; and in all the essentials of a popular summer resort, a spirit of improvement is largely manifested.
The geographical position of Cape Island is in itself a popular feature, when properly understood. Situated at the extreme southern portion of the State, and occupying a neck of land at the confluence of the Delaware Bay with the Atlantic Ocean, it becomes entirely surrounded by salt water, hence favored by continual breezes from the sea.
The bluff furnishes a beautiful view of the Ocean, Delaware Bay, and picturesque back country, taking in Cape Henlopen distinctly at a distance of sixteen miles. The beach is acknowledged to surpass and other point upon the Atlantic coast, being of a smooth, compact sand, which declines so gently to the surf that even a child can bathe with security.
Added to these attractions is the fact that the effect of the Gulf Stream upon this point renders the water comparatively warm—a point not to be overlooked by persons seeking health from ocean bathing.
The distance from Philadelphia to Cape Island is 81 miles by rail, and about the same distance by steamer down the Bay, and by either route the facilities for travel promise to be of the most satisfactory character. The Island has Hotel and Boarding-house accommodations for about ten thousand persons. The leading Hotels are the Columbia House, with George J. Bolton as proprietor; Congress Hall, with J. F. Cake as proprietor; and United States, with West and Miller as proprietors, all under the management of gentlemen who have well-established reputations as hotel men. 6 3 mwslow

EXCHANGE HOTEL,
ATLANTIC CITY.
The subscriber, grateful for past favors, tenders thanks to his patrons and the public for the generous custom given him, and begs leave to say that his house is now open for the season, and ready to receive boarders, permanent and transient, on the most moderate terms. The bar will always be supplied with the choicest of wines, liquors, and cigars, and superior old ale. The tables will be set with the best the market affords.
Fishing lines and tackle always on hand.
Stable room on the premises.
All the comforts of a home can always be found a the Exchange.
GEORGE HAYDAY,
5 28 tuths2m PROPRIETOR.

CONGRESS HALL,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,
IS NOW OPEN.
This House has been repainted and renovated, with modern improvements added, and in consequence of high tides, it has made the bathing grounds superior to any in the city, being four hundred feet further than last season.
G. W. HINKLE.
Johnston's celebrated Band is engaged. [6 27 1m

UNITED STATES HOTEL,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,
IS NOW OPEN.
FOR PARTICULARS, ADDRESS
BROWN & WOELPPER,
ATLANTIC CITY,
Or No. 827 RICHMOND Street,
6 10 2m Philadelphia.

MERCHANTS' HOTEL,
CAPE ISLAND, N. J.
This beautiful and commodious Hotel is now open for the reception of guests.
It is on the main avenue to the Beach, and less than one square from the ocean.
WILLIAM MASON,
7 3 PROPRIETOR.

WHITE HOUSE,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
WILLIAM WHITEHOUSE, PROPRIETOR
TRANSIENT AND PERMANENT BOARDERS taken on liberal terms. No bars. 6 29 smwst

THE NATIONAL HOTEL AND EXCURSION HOUSE,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,
Is now open for permanent guests, and for the reception and entertainment of the various excursions to the Island. The only hotel in the place on the European plan, and a bill of fare of the best and most varied character.
CONLEY & HOUCK,
6 27 1m Proprietors.

SEA BATHING—NATIONAL HALL, CAPE ISLAND, N. J.—This large and commodious Hotel, known as the National Hall, is now receiving visitors. Terms moderate. Children and servants half price.
AARON GARRETSON,
6 6 2m Proprietor.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A FEW PERSONS CAN be accommodated with good Board and nice airy rooms, near Fairville, Chester county, ten minutes ride from Railroad Station. For particulars address F. MARTIN, Fairville, Chester county,
7 3 w 8tS* Or, No. 710 N. SIXTEENTH St., Phila.

A. S. ROBINSON,
No. 910 CHESNUT STREET,
Is in receipt to-day of an invoice of
FINE CHROMOS, ENGRAVINGS,
ETC. ETC.,
Which are now open for examination.
"Peace and War," by G. Doree. "Last Rose of Summer." "Cromwell and Family." "Romeo and Juliet." "Star of Bethlehem," are well worthy the attention of the admirers of art. 3 13

SLATE MANTELS.
SLATE MANTELS are unsurpassed for Durability Beauty, Strength, and Cheapness.
SLATE MANTELS, and Slate Work Generally made to order.
J. B. KIMES & CO.,
3 12 3m Nos. 2128 and 2130 CHESNUT Street.

CITY INTELLIGENCE

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE OUTSIDE PAGES.]

THE "CITY AND COUNTRY COTTAGE COMPANY."—This building company completed its organization yesterday by the election of the following persons as officers:—President, Alexander F. Hazard, Esq.; Treasurer, Joseph Singerly, Esq.; Directors, Alexander F. Hazard, Joseph Singerly, Joseph B. Thornton, A. W. Rand, N. F. Campion, Charles M. Hall.

It is understood that this Company have secured the Van Pelt estate, recently purchased by Joseph Singerly, Esq., containing over one hundred acres. This property was the site of Camp Cadwalader, and is situated north of Columbia avenue, and extends to Islington lane, and bounded on the east by Seventeenth street, and running west to Ridge avenue. It has a beautiful elevation and perfect surface drainage, and immediately adjoins the Gratz estate. The Company expect to have two hundred to three hundred houses, of various sizes, under contract this year. The street improvements have been progressing for some time, and Twenty-second street from Columbia avenue to Islington lane has been curbed, preparatory to being paved and otherwise improved.

TAX RATE FOR 1868.—Now that the Assessors are assessing real estate at its market value, the taxpayers are much exercised in reference to the rate of tax to be fixed for 1868. We understand that enough is known of the result of the assessment to insure that the full rate will not be more than $1·50 on the $100.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Marcus Bakins, aged nine years, was instantly killed last evening by a hoisting machine falling on him at a cotton mill, corner of Columbia avenue and Germantown road.

A USEFUL INVENTION—HOT CAST PORCELAIN.—It is always gratifying to herald the introduction of any improvement, invention, or innovation that is calculated to prove of benefit or advantage to the community at large; and acting under that idea, it gives us pleasure to make mention of a late invention, which will prove of incalculable benefit to society in general, and be a source of great remuneration to those directly connected with it.

We allude to a new and very important material that has lately made its appearance in the market, called "Hot Cast Porcelain," and ere the lapse of any considerable period of time its merits will be universally recognized, and it will be very generally used for the purposes for which it is intended.

Hot Cast Porcelain is an American invention, protected by letters-patent in the New and Old Worlds, and will ultimately succeed all kinds of porcelain now in use. Its superior qualities are manifold, and its principal virtues consist in strength, beauty, cheapness, polish, pliability, and an adaptedness for almost any purpose connected with the manufacture of porcelain, china, and kindred ware.

The materials of which it is composed are obtained at little cost, and it is as easily worked as glass. Its durability and resistance to acids, cold, heat, and other destructive agencies, have been put to the severest test, and the result has been satisfactory in the extreme. It would be impossible in the limits of a notice like this to make mention of a tithe of the articles of ornament and use to which it can be applied, but suffice it to say that it is equally efficacious in the making of a massive column for a first-class bank building, as an ornament for a lady's hair or lace collar. Hot Cast Porcelain has lately received the attention of a large number of prominent and practical gentlemen of this city, New York, and elsewhere, and the result is that a company to engage in its manufacture into an infinite variety of articles has been formed, and it is contemplated to carry on the enterprise on a very extensive scale.

A manufactory has been established on Chestnut street, near Thirty-first, where a number of workmen are at present engaged in working the new material, and the establishment in question is well worth a visit. A large storeroom, containing finished articles of every conceivable kind, tiles and floorings, vases, bouquet holders, door-plates, photographic plates, cups and saucers, dishes, telegraph insulators, weights, stands, gas-light shades, and hundreds of other articles, can be seen; all of the most beautiful finish and appearance, and manufactured at greatly less cost than common porcelain ware.

Among those who have given Hot Cast Porcelain the benefit of their attention are the following well-known gentlemen, and they take an active interest in its advancement:—Messrs. John McArthur, Jr., Samuel F. Fisher, Colonel Charles M. Prevost, William Struthers, Samuel G. Cattell, John S. Morton, William L. Schaffer, William M. Wright, John P. Levy, Joseph Parrish, M. D., David L. Dodge, James G. Hardie, and others.

G. S. C. E.

AN unusually large and choice stock of Clothing for spring wear is exhibited by the G. S. C. E. at the present time. We have taken much pains in selecting styles, and in the getting up of our garments this season, and are able to offer to our patrons and the public generally an assortment of Walking Coats, Morning and Evening Coats, Sacks, Spring Overcoats, Vests and Pants of every grade, equal in style, make and finish to the best customer work, and of course at *much lower prices.*

For those who prefer to have their Clothing made to order, we have a custom department, in charge of cutters whose skill and taste are unexcelled, and supplied with an elegant variety of piece goods of all descriptions. We invite an early call. PERRY & Co.,
Star Clothing Emporium,
No. 609 Chesnut street, above Sixth.

NO BETTER blood purifier can be obtained than Dr. Jayne's Alterative. It contains no concealed poisons, no mercurial or other metallic preparations, but is a combination of those articles which long experience has proven to possess the most efficient alterative and deobstruent properties. It acts directly on the blood, stimulates the digestive and secretive organs, and enables the liver, kidneys, etc., to perform their proper functions. Its efficacy is established by its long-sustained popularity, and by the many cures it has effected, a number of which are published each year in Jayne's Almanac. Read them and be convinced. Prepared only at No. 242 Chesnut street.

GROVER & BAKER'S
Highest Premium
"Elastic" Stitch and "Lock" Stitch
SEWING MACHINES,
With Latest Improvement.
No. 730 Chesnut street.

A FIRST-CLASS CONFECTIONERY.—The lovers of fine Confections will find a superb assortment at George W. Jenkins', No. 1037 Spring Garden street. He has also a fine display of Foreign Fruits, Nuts, Almonds, etc. Call on Jenkins!

B. F. REIMER is the Photographer, No. 624 Arch street, who makes the Miniature Porcelain for $1, while others ask $3. Call and examine specimens.

LYONS' MAGNETIC INSECT POWDER, for killing Fleas, Moths, Roaches, and Bugs. The original and only sure article. Sold by all respectable dealers.

DEPOT FOR THE SALE of Lash's Five-dollar Washing Machines, Clothes-Wringers, and Step Ladders, No. 727 Market street, Philadelphia.
J. S. LASH & Co.

WATER-COOLERS FOR THE MILLION.—Refrigerators, Moth-proof Chests, Ice-Cream Freezers, etc., at E. S. FARSON & Co.'s Manufactory, No. 220 Dock street.

FIFTY different styles and sizes of Refrigerators, prices from $7 upwards. E. S. FARSON & Co., Manufacturers, No. 220 Dock street, below Walnut.

"MARCH TO THE SEA."
Via McIntire & Brother's,
Via McIntire & Brother's,
Via McIntire & Brother's,
No. 1035 Chesnut street.

THE TRAVELING SUITS—
The White Duck Vests,
The Colored Duck Suits,
The Alpaca Coats,
The Drap d'Ete Sacks,
The Short Duck Sacks,
The Linen Dust Coats,
The Light Cassimere Suits,
The Skeleton Sacks,
Are all popular at this time, because they are just the thing for this hot weather. Our styles are as elegant as in any custom establishment. Our prices are so low, people buy with great satisfaction.
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE,
OAK & HALL,
THE CORNER OF SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.

JONES & THACHER, Printers, 516 Minor St

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—Palpitation of the heart is frequently caused by indigestion or relaxed state of the nervous system. A course of a few weeks of these invaluable medicines will diminish the irregular throbbing, and by removing the source, restore its natural pulsation. To assist the functions not to force them, is the true secret of success. Holloway's medicines and treatment are based on the simple laws of nature—by annihilating the cause the effect disappears. Sold by all Druggists.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.
SUN RISES....4·29 | MOON RISES....12·23
SUN SETS....7·30 | HIGH WATER....11·41

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.
WILLIAM G. KENT,
THOMAS E. ASHMEAD,
CHARLES WHEELER,
} MONTHLY COMMITTEE.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR AMERICA.

Bosphorus	Liverpool	Boston	June 29
Edinburgh	Liverpool	New York	June 29
Hecla	Liverpool	New York	July 2
Hermann	Southampton	New York	July 2
C. of Paris	Liverpool	New York	July 3
Germania	Southampton	New York	July 3
England	Liverpool	New York	July 3
N. American	Liverpool	Quebec	July 4
Chicago	Liverpool	New York	July 5
Europe	Brest	New York	July 5
C. of Washington	Liverpool	New York	July 6
Cuba	Liverpool	Boston	July 6

FOR EUROPE.

Ville de Paris	New York	Havre	July 13
Manhattan	New York	Liverpool	July 13
Northern Light	New York	Bremen	July 13
Erin	New York	Liverpool	July 13
C. of London	New York	Liverpool	July 13
Saxonia	New York	Liverpool	July 13
Britannia	New York	Glasgow	July 13
Ottawa	New York	Antwerp	July 13
Aleppo	New York	Liverpool	July 17
Etna	New York	Liverpool	July 17
Java	Boston	Liverpool	July 17
Hansa	New York	Bremen	July 18

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Wyoming	Philada	Savannah	July 13
Tioga	Philada	New Orleans	July 13
Gen. Meade	New York	New Orleans	July 13
Alliance	Philada	Charleston	July 13
Corsica	New York	Havana	July 13
Stars and Stripes	Philada	Havana	July 16
Arizona	New York	Aspinwall	July 21
N. America	New York	Rio Janeiro	July 22
Pioneer	Philada	Wilmington	July —
Moro Castle	New York	Havana	July 25

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Wyoming, Catharine, Savannah, Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.
Barque Ada, Murphy, Bremen. E. A. Souder & Co.
Brig Breeze, Sheeby, Halifax, C. C. Van Horn.
Schr Alert, Spencer, Yarmouth, do.
Schr W. F. Borden, Adams, Providence, E. V. Glover.
Schr American Union, Smith, Salem, Tyler & Co.
Schr Montevue, Conckling, Fall River, Audenried, Norton & Co.
Schr Gertrude, Caldwell, Lynn, Captain.
Str J. S. Shriver, Dennis, Baltimore. A. Groves, Jr.
Str Beverly, Pierce, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, for Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Brig F. Butler, Bartlett, 8 days from Bangor, with lumber to J. E. Bazley & Co.
Schr J. V. Wellington, Chipman, 5 days from Boston, with mdse. to Crowell & Collins.
Schr J. W. Vanneman, Sharp, 5 days from Boston, in ballast to captain.
Steamer Ann Eliza, Richards, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

MEMORANDA.

Steamship Norman, Crowell, hence, at Boston yesterday morning.
Steamship Propontis, Higginson, for Philadelphia to-day, at Liverpool 29th ult.
Schrs Oneida, Davis; S. and M. D. Scull, Steelman; A. Edwards, Somers; H. N. Miller, Miller; A. T. Cohn, Brower; E. A. Bentley, Bentley; and Henrietta, Dyer, hence, at Boston 11th inst.
Schr Dauntless, Coombs, from Providence for Philadelphia, at Newport 10th inst.
Schr F. Howell, Fennimore, hence, at Gardiner 5th instant.
Schr Azelda and Laura, McIndoe, hence for Boston, sailed from Newport 10th inst.
Schr J. E. Pratt, Nickerson, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 11th inst.
Schr Two Mary, Willetts, for Philadelphia, sailed from Newport 11th inst.
Schr Marion Draper, Meady, hence, at Gardiner 2d instant.
Schr Salmon Washburn, Staples, hence, at Taunton 9th inst.
Schr A. E. Safford, Hanson, from New Bedford for Philadelphia, sailed from Newport 10th inst.
Schrs Brandywine, Henderson, and J. Williamson, Jr., Corson, for Philadelphia, sailed from Fall River 10th inst.
Schr Wm. D. Cargill, Kelley, from Providence for Philadelphia, after repairing rudder, at Newport 11th instant.
Schr L. Hume, Appleby, for Philadelphia, cleared at St. John, N. B., 6th inst.
Schrs Snow Flake, Rose, and Hiawatha, Newman, hence, at Newburyport 9th inst.
Schr R. F. Loper, Dikes, hence, at Norfolk 10th inst.
Schr Armenia, Cole, for Philadelphia, sailed from Newburyport 10th inst.
Steamer Vulcan, Morrison, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York yesterday.

MARRIED.

HENRY—WYAND.—On the 11th instant, by the Rev. B. H. Nadal, D. D., Mr. WILLIAM E. HENRY to Miss FANNIE CLEMENS WYAND, all of Philadelphia.

MATTHEWS—COOK.—June 26, 1867, by the Rev. George A. Durborrow, Mr. THOMAS S. MATTHEWS and EMILY H. F. COOK, both of Philadelphia.

DIED.

DETWEILER.—On the 11th instant, after a lingering illness, Mr. ELIAS DETWEILER, in the 65th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 1106 Ash street, below Girard avenue, on Sunday, the 14th instant, at 1 o'clock, without further notice.

HOWLAND.—Suddenly, on the 9th instant, WILLIAM M. HOWLAND, in the 12th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, S. E. corner of Passyunk road and Wharton street, on Sunday afternoon, the 14th instant, at 4 o'clock.

REILLY.—On Friday, July 12, at Pottsville, MARY, wife of Bernard Reilly, aged 80 years.

The funeral will take place from the Reading Railroad Depot, Broad and Callowhill streets, on Sunday morning at 12½ o'clock.

ROBERTS.—On Friday morning, July 12, JOSEPHINE LIVINIA, infant daughter of Joseph F. and Joanna S. Roberts, aged 3 months and 14 days.

ROOK.—On the 11th instant, WILLIAM ROBINSON, son of James and Elizabeth Rook, aged 28 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, No. 520 N. Front street, on Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock, without further notice. To proceed to Cedar Hill Cemetery, Frankford.

SIMON.—On the 9th instant, MARGARET, the wife of Mr. Henry Simon, in the 34th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 923 Reed street, above Ninth, on Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock. To proceed to Union Cemetery.

IRON SCREW EYES, BRASS SCREW RINGS, Picture Rings, Porcelain and Brass Head Picture Nails and Hooks, for sale by
TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

BRANDS, WITH MOVABLE OR PERMAnent Letters, for Marking Tools; and Steel Letter or Figure Punches, for stamping on metal, etc., furnished at the Hardware Store of
TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

WHY GRUMBLE AND GROWL OVER YOUR dull scissors, when a few draws over the Patent Scissors Sharpener would put them in good cutting order? For sale by TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

INSURE YOUR LIFE
IN THE
AMERICAN
Life Insurance Company,
OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE, [4 18 5p
S. E. CORNER FOURTH AND WALNUT

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILated and Easy-fitting DRESS HATS (patented), in all the approved fashions of the season, CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 2 15]

JONES, TEMPLE & CO.,
FASHIONABLE HATTERS,
No. 25 S. NINTH Street,
First Store above Chestnut street. [4 9]

FOSTER,
FASHIONABLE HATTER,
No. 7 S. SIXTH Street.
4 11 6m5p

JOHNSTON & SELDEN,
Attorneys at Law and Solicitors in Bankruptcy,
No. 434 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia [6 10 3m
Ex-Gov. W. F. JOHNSTON. GEO. S. SELDEN.

FRENCH CIRCULATING LIBRARY.—
PAUL E. GIRARD,
FRENCH BOOKSELLER, STATIONER AND ENGRAVER,
No. 202 S. ELEVENTH Street
PHILADELPHIA 6 22 5p

SADDLERY AND HARNESS, FOR CITY AND COUNTRY, Wholesale and Retail, Very Cheap. Big Horse in the Door. KNEASS, No. 631 MARKET Street.
4 11 tuths5p

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish. RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOULTRE RAZOR. SCISSORS of the finest quality.
Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 2 8 5p

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Crandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 2 8 5p]

TO HOUSEKEEPERS AND INVALIDS.—The undersigned respectfully calls the attention of the public to the stock of Prime Cider and Pure Cider Vinegar for pickling and general family use—also, to his popular "Tonic Ale," free from all impurities, and endorsed by the medical faculty as a safe and wholesome beverage for weak and delicate constitutions.
Delivered free of charge to all parts of the city.
P. J. JORDAN,
No. 420 PEAR Street,
11 7 5p Below Third, and Walnut and Dock.

600 ARCH STREET. 600
TO
CROQUET PLAYERS.
GAMES
$7·50, $10·00, AND $12·00.
GRIFFITH & PAGE,
NO. 600 ARCH STREET.
4 10]

MONEY TO ANY AMOUNT LOANED UPON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, PLATE, CLOTHING, ETC., at JONES & CO.'S
OLD ESTABLISHED LOAN OFFICE,
Corner of THIRD and GASKILL Streets,
Below Lombard.
N. B.—DIAMONDS WATCHES, JEWELRY, GUNS, ETC.,
FOR SALE AT
REMARKABLY LOW PRICES. 6 22 3m

GARDNER & FLEMING,
COACH MAKERS,
NO. 214 SOUTH FIFTH STREET.
New and Second-hand Carriages for sale. Particular attention paid to repairing. 5 30 8m

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION,
ORIGINATORS OF THE NITROUS OXIDE GAS,
Extract Teeth without pain or any ill effects.
OFFICE, NO. 737 WALNUT STREET,
6 7 ws8m Below Eighth, Philadelphia.

BAUGH'S RAW BONE
SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.
The great Fertilizer for all crops. Quick in its action, and permanent in its effects. Established over twelve years.
Dealers supplied by the cargo, direct from the wharf of the manufactory, on liberal terms.
Manufactured only by
BAUGH & SONS,
Office No. 20 South DELAWARE Avenue,
8 4 6mw 3rp Philadelphia.

ROPER'S NEW AMERICAN
BREECH-LOADING REPEATING SHOT GUN,
FIRING FOUR SHOTS IN TWO SECONDS,
Using ordinary Ammunition. Manufactured by the ROPER REPEATING RIFLE COMPANY, Amherst, Massachusetts, under personal supervision of C. M. SPENCER, Inventor of the famous SPENCER RIFLE. Send for circular. 5 16 3m4p

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OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
AT
REDUCED PRICES.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
NO 932 RIDGE AVENUE NEAR VINE ST
3 23 tuthsrp J. G. FULLER.

EFFERVESCING GRANULAR SALTS
OF CITRATE OF MAGNESIA.
KISSINGEN,
VICHY,
SEIDLITZ,
SARATOGA, ETC.
These Salts, so popular in England, are prepared at the Laboratory of
CHARLES ELLIS, SON & CO.,
Office and Store, corner MARKET and SEVENTH.
Trade supplied on liberal terms. 7 6 stuth2mrp

IMPORTANT
To Insurance Companies, Manufacturers of Patent Medicines, and Business Men generally.
The undersigned beg leave to inform the public that they are furnishing, in large quantities, Snow Cards and Signs of any design, suitable for outdoor and indoor display. Gold-leaf Letters on Japanned Tin. They are superior to work done by hand, as regards finish and durability, and can be furnished for less than one-half the price. Also, Paper Cutters as business cards.
Ordinary Signs constantly on hand, and a great variety of Lithographic Engravings. Call and examine specimens of work.
JAGGERS & WILLIAMS,
6 28 1mrp No. 612 CHESNUT Street, Room 15.

TO PERSONS GOING OUT OF TOWN.
CALL AT SMITH'S,
NO. 348 CHESNUT STREET
And supply yourselves with
STATIONERY
PORTFOLIOS,
TOURISTS' WRITING DESKS,
DRESSING CASES,
CHESSMEN,
CHECKER BOARDS, ETC.
All kinds of Blank Books, Printing, Stationery Pocket Books, Pocket Cutlery, etc etc., at very greatly reduced prices. 7 6 tf

SUMMER TRAVEL
VIA
NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
SHORTEST AND MOST PLEASANT ROUTE TO WILKESBARRE,
MAUCH CHUNK,
EASTON,
ALLENTOWN,
MOUNT CARMEL,
HAZLETON,
BETHLEHEM,
And all points in the
LEHIGH MAHANOY, AND
WYOMING VALLEYS
Commodious Cars, Smooth Track, Fine Scenery, and Excellent Hotels are the specialties of this route.
Through to Wilkesbarre and Mauch Chunk without change of cars.
EXCURSION TICKETS,
From Philadelphia to Principal Points, issued from the TICKET OFFICES ONLY, at Reduced Rates, on Saturdays, good to return till Monday evening.
EXCURSION TICKETS TO WILKESBARRE,
Good for TEN DAYS, issued any day.
Through Trains leave the Depot, BERKS' and AMERICAN streets, at 7·45 A. M., 1·30 P. M., and 5·20 P. M.
For particulars see Time Table in daily papers.
ELLIS CLARK, General Agent.
Philadelphia, July 1, 1867.
Tickets sold and Baggage Checked through to the principal points at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. FIFTH St. 7 9 1m

MEDICAL.

POND'S EXTRACT OF HAMAMELIS
OR PAIN DESTROYER.
Is one of the few domestic remedies which have come into general use and favor without puffing. It is the product of a simple shrub, harmless in all cases, and, as a domestic remedy, unequalled.
CURES:

BURNS,	BOILS,
BRUISES,	STINGS,
LAMENESS	SORE EYES,
SORENESS	BLEEDING OF THE
SPRAINS,	LUNGS,
SORE THROAT,	NOSE,
TOOTHACHE,	STOMACH.
EARACHE,	
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And other similar troublesome and painful affections, while it promptly arrests all HEMORRHAGES. Hundreds of physicians use it daily in their practice, and give it their unqualified recommendation. Sold by our agents and dealers.
The Medicine is exclusively prepared by the subscribers, Proprietors and Successors to T. T. POND, to whom all orders must be addressed.
HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINE CO.,
No. 562 BROADWAY, New York.
PRICES OF POND'S EXTRACT.
Six ounce bottles, with directions, retail....50 cents
Pint bottles, with directions, retail....$1·00
Quarts in bottle....$1·75
Liberal discount to Physicians and Dealers.

SIMILIA SIMILIBUS CURANTUR.
HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS.
FAMILY CASES
Of 38 large vials, morocco case, containing a specific for every ordinary disease a family is subject to, and a book of directions....$10·00
Smaller Family and Traveling cases, with 20 to 28 vials....$5 to $8
Specifics for all Diseases, both for Curing and for Preventive treatment, in vials and pocket cases....$2 to $5
These Remedies, by the case or single box, are sent to any part of the country, by Mail or Express, free of charge, on receipt of the price.
Address—HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINE COMPANY.
Office and Depot, No. 562 BROADWAY, New York.
Dr. HUMPHREYS is consulted daily at his office, personally or by letter, as above, for all forms of disease.
For sale by DYOTT & CO., JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, T. R. CALLENDER, and AMBROSE SMITH, Wholesale Agents, Philadelphia, and at ELITHE'S Drug Store, No. 3129 Market street, and by all Druggists. 3 1 tuths 6m

FURNITURE, BEDDING, ETC.
WILLIAM WITTFELD,
MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN
CABINET FURNITURE,
NOS. 64, 66 AND 68 NORTH SECOND ST.,
Below Arch, West Side, Philadelphia,
Calls attention to his extensive assortment of FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE, comprising:—
SOLID ROSEWOOD,
SOLID WALNUT,
PARLOR SUITS OF PLUSH,
TERRY, REPS, AND HAIR CLOTH.
ELEGANT CHAMBER AND
COTTAGE SUITS
BEST DINING ROOM AND
KITCHEN FURNITURE.
ALSO,
WRITING DESKS, MARBLE-TOP STANDS, ETC.,
All of which are manufactured by ourselves, of the best materials, and will be sold for cash only, at much lower rates than are offered elsewhere.
N. B.—Goods packed and shipped to all parts of the country. 6 15 3mthlm

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS
EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY TO SECURE BARGAINS.
To close the estate of the late
JOHN A. MURPHEY,
Importer and Dealer in
House-Furnishing Goods,
NO. 922 CHESNUT STREET,
Between Ninth and Tenth, South Side, Philadelphia.
His Administrators now offer the whole stock at prices below the ordinary rates charged. This stock embraces every thing wanted in a well-ordered household:—Plain Tin Ware, Brushes, Wooden Ware, Baskets, Plated Ware, Cutlery, Iron Ware, Japanned Ware, and Cooking Utensils of every description.
A great variety of SHAKER GOODS, BIRD-CAGES, etc. etc., can be obtained on the most reasonable terms.
GENUINE ARCTIC REFRIGERATORS AND WATER COOLERS.
A fine assortment of PAPIER-MACHE GOODS.
This is the largest retail establishment in this line in Philadelphia, and citizens and strangers will find it to their advantage to examine our stock before purchasing.
NOTE.—Our friends in the country may order by mail, and prompt attention will be given. [11 1 ths tu

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.
I have a large stock of every variety of
FURNITURE,
Which I will sell at reduced prices, consisting of—
PLAIN AND MARBLE TOP COTTAGE SUITS.
WALNUT CHAMBER SUITS.
PARLOR SUITS IN VELVET PLUSH.
PARLOR SUITS IN HAIR CLOTH.
PARLOR SUITS IN REPS.
Sideboards, Extension Tables, Wardrobes, Book cases, Mattresses, Lounges, etc. etc.
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8 1] N. E. corner SECOND and RACE Streets.

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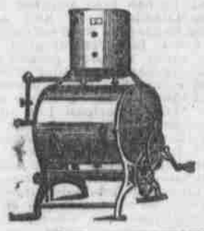

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FOR PRIVATE RESIDENCES, MILLS, HOTELS, CHURCHES, ETC.,
FURNISHING FROM TEN TO SIX HUNDRED LIGHTS, AS MAY BE REQUIRED.
This machine is guaranteed; does not get out of order, and the time to manage it is about five minutes a week.
The simplicity of this apparatus, its entire freedom from danger, the cheapness and quality of the light over all others, have gained for it the favorable opinion of those acquainted with its merits. The names of those having used them for the last three years will be given by calling at our OFFICE,
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Where the machines can be seen in operation.
FERRIS & CO., Box 491 P. O.
Send for a Pamphlet. 7 8 mw f 3m

T. STEWART BROWN,
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FOURTH & CHESTNUT STS.
MANUFACTURER OF
TRUNKS, VALISES, BAGS, RETICULES, SHAWL STRAPS, HAT CASES, POCKET BOOKS, FLASKS and Traveling Goods generally.

PATENT WIRE WORK
FOR RAILINGS, STORE FRONTS,
GUARDS, PARTITIONS, ET
COAL SCREENS, FOURDRINIER WIRES, ETC
Manufactured by
E. WALKER & SONS,
1 27 6m No. 11 N. SIXTH Street

EXCURSIONS.

FOR CAPE MAY—ON TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.
The new and swift steamer SAMUEL M. FELTON, Captain L. Davis, leaves CHESNUT Street wharf on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS, at 9 A. M., and returning, leaves Cape May on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Friday, at 8 A. M.
Fare, $2·50, including carriage hire.
Servants, $1·75, including carriage hire.
Children, $1·25, including carriage hire.
Excursion tickets on Saturday, good to return on Monday, $4, including carriage hire.
G. H. HUDDELL.
N. B.—Mann's Express Company have arranged to attend to baggage, etc., and will check baggage through to hotels, cottages, etc.; also, sell tickets at their office, No. 105 S. FIFTH Street. 7 10 12t

EXCURSIONS UP THE RIVER.—The splendid steamboat JOHN A. WARNER makes daily Afternoon Excursions to Burlington and Bristol, stopping at Riverton, Torresdale, Andalusia, and Beverly, each way. These excursions leave CHESNUT STREET WHARF at 2 o'clock in the Afternoon. Returning, leave Bristol at 4 o'clock, arriving in the city at 6 o'clock P. M.
FARE—Excursion, 40 cts. Each way, 25c. [5 25 3m

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO WILMINGTON, Delaware.—Steamer ELIZA HANCOX will leave DOCK Street Wharf daily at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. Returning, leave Market Street Wharf, Wilmington, at 7 A. M. and 1 P. M.
Fare for the round trip....50 cents
Single ticket....30 cents
Chester and Marcus Hook....20 cents
For further particulars, apply on board.
7 12 tf L. W. BURNS, Captain.

WANTS.

BOOK AGENTS IN LUCK AT LAST.
The crisis is passed. The hour has come to lift the veil of secrecy which has hitherto enveloped the inner history of the great civil war, and this is done by offering to the public General L. C. Baker's
"HISTORY OF THE SECRET SERVICE."
For thrilling interest this book transcends all the romances of a thousand years, and conclusively proves that "truth is stranger than fiction."
Agents are clearing from $200 to $300 per month, which we can prove to any doubting applicant. A few more can obtain agencies in territory yet unoccupied. Address
P. GARRETT & CO.,
NO. 702 CHESNUT STREET,
7 2 tf PHILADELPHIA.

GROCERIES, ETC.

BUT IF YOU WANT GOOD TEA, GO TO WILSON'S old-established Tea Warehouse, No. 238 CHESNUT Street.

WILSON'S DOLLAR TEA—PURE OOLONG.

WILSON'S DOLLAR TEA—FINE YOUNG HYSON.

WILSON'S DOLLAR TEA—GIVES UNIversal satisfaction.

WILSON'S DOLLAR TEA—PURE JAPAN.

WILSON'S DOLLAR TEA—RICH AND FRAgrant.

WILSON'S DOLLAR TEA—EVERYBODY likes it. 6 12ws24

WM. MOLAND & SON'S
PURE LARD,
IN TIERCES, BARRELS, AND TUBS.
FINE HAMS,
AND PROVISIONS GENERALLY.
CHESNUT STREET WHARF,
6 17 mwslm SOUTH SIDE.

NEW
SMOKED AND SPICED SALMON,
FIRST OF THE SEASON.
ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
Dealer in Fine Groceries,
11 7 rp Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Sts.

JAPANESE POWCHONG TEA,
THE FINEST QUALITY IMPORTED.
Emperor and other fine chops OOLONGS.
New crop YOUNG HYSON and GUNPOWDER and genuine CHULAN TEA.
For sale by the package or retail, at
JAMES R. WEBB'S,
8 14] Corner WALNUT and EIGHTH Sts.

GARFIELD'S
SUPERIOR CIDER VINEGAR
Warranted free from all POISONOUS ACIDS.
For sale by all Grocers, and by the Sole Agents,
PAUL & FERGUSON,
4 19 3m8 NO. 18 NORTH WATER ST.

BILLIARD ROOMS.

BIRD. BIRD. BIRD.
After several months' preparation, Mr. C. BIRD has opened his new and spacious establishment for the entertainment of his friends, and the public in general, at Nos. 605 and 607 ARCH Street.
The first and second floors are fitted up as Billiard Rooms, and furnished with twelve first-class tables, while the appurtenances and adornments comprise everything which can conduce to the comfort and convenience of the players. In the basement are four new and splendid Bowling Alleys, for those who wish to develope their muscle in anticipation of the base-ball season. A Restaurant is attached, where everything in the edible line can be had of the best quality, and at the shortest notice. The following well-known gentlemen have been secured as Assistants, and will preside over the various departments:—
PRESS. O. WOODNUTT,
SAMUEL DOUGLASS,
JOHN HOOD,
WILLIAM E. GILLMORE,
HENRY W. DUNCAN,
PHILIP GRUMBRECHT, Restaurateur.
While Mr. BIRD will hold a careful supervision over all, he ventures to say that, taken all in all, there has nothing ever been started in Philadelphia approaching this establishment in completeness of arrangement and attention to the comfort of the public.
6 18 1m C. BIRD, Proprietor.

LEGAL NOTICES.

ESTATE OF PETER BARKER, DECEASED.—Letters of Administration on the Estate of PETER BARKER, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the Estate will make payment, and all persons having claims against the Estate will present them to
ELIZABETH BARKER, Administratrix,
6 22 6t* No. 638 N. ELEVENTH Street.

COAL.

GEO. A. COOKE'S
COAL EMPORIUM
1314 WASHINGTON AV.
THE GENUINE EAGLE VEIN, THE CELEbrated PRESTON, and the pure hard GREEN WOOD COAL, Egg and Stove, sent to all parts of the city at $6·50 per ton; superior LEHIGH at $6·75.
Each of the above articles are warranted to give perfect satisfaction in every respect. Orders received at No. 114 S. THIRD Street; Emporium, No. 1314 WASHINGTON Avenue. 4]

B. MIDDLETON & CO., DEALERS IN HARLEIGH LEHIGH and EAGLE VEIN COAL. Kept dry under cover. Prepared expressly for family use. Yard, No. 1222 WASHINGTON Avenue. Office, No. 614 WALNUT Street. 7 2]

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES

FIRE AND BURGLAR SAFES!
MARVIN'S PATENT
ALUM AND DRY PLASTER
SAFES
THOROUGHLY FIRE-PROOF.
PERFECTLY DRY.
ALWAYS RETAIN THESE QUALITIES.
MANY THOUSANDS OF OUR SAFES IN USE.
EXAMINE BEFORE PURCHASING ELSEWHERE.
MARVIN & CO.,
721 CHESTNUT St. (Masonic Hall)
AND 265 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
FAMILY SAFES FOR PLATE, JEWELRY, ETC. ETC.
BANKERS' STEEL CHESTS,
SECOND-HAND SAFES.
SAFES EXCHANGED ON LIBERAL TERMS. [6 1 stuthsm
SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

FARRELL & HERRING'S SAFES
STORE, NO. 629 CHESNUT STREET.
ANOTHER TRIUMPH.
MORE TESTIMONY OF THEIR SALAMANDER VIRTUES.
NORFOLK, Va., May 27, 1867.
Messrs. FARREL, HERRING & CO., Philadelphia:—
Gentlemen—On the 6th instant the large Four-Story Iron-front Warehouse, then occupied by us as a first class Liquor Store, was entirely destroyed by fire, and although the heat was intense, all our Papers, Books and Accounts were preserved in good order in one of your Safes.
The Safe, however, is not fit for use again; therefore we desire to get another from you, provided you will allow us something for the one we now have. None of the iron work is broken from the Safe, but the sides are puffed out, knob broken off, and it is steamed inside; otherwise we believe it

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON,
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET.

Price, Three Cents per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

SATURDAY, JULY 13, 1867.

The Associate Judgeship Again.

We have received several letters from members of the bar and other citizens, endorsing our article of a few days since in favor of the nomination of a Republican candidate for Associate Judge at the coming election. We have no doubt that such is the sentiment of a large majority of the party. Those lawyers whose names were signed to the address published in our columns some time ago, favoring the reelection of the present incumbent, can hardly be said to have spoken for the bar itself, much less for the masses of our citizens. They numbered only about one hundred, while there are well on to a thousand practising lawyers in this city. It is not at all certain, therefore, that the present incumbent, even aside from his political opinions, would be the first choice of the members of the bar. And the moment we leave professional precincts and go among the masses of the people, we find the general sentiment of Republicans to be in favor of nominating and electing a man of our own political household.

The matter is very simple. The Republican party can carry the city on a strict party issue by a majority of from six to eight thousand votes. Under such circumstances, why should we voluntarily concede one of the most important and honorable offices to the Democrats? Why, as Republicans, believing in the principles of our party and in the necessity of its organization, should we voluntarily weaken and disintegrate it by going to the opposition for our candidates? Notwithstanding all the sophistry of his party friends, Judge Ludlow is openly and avowedly an unrelenting Democrat. His election would tend to strengthen that party in our city. Why, then, should Republicans support him, when they have in their own ranks men who will make just as good a judge as he is, and who are good, sound Republicans to boot? It is lawful to learn from our opponents, *and we have never known the Democratic party voluntarily to forego filling an important office, when it had the votes to elect its candidate.*

We shall not advocate the election of an incompetent or unworthy man to the office of Judge, on the ground of his being a Republican. We go upon the assumption that we have Republicans perfectly competent for the position, and that some one of these will be nominated. That is the demand of the party, and the managers must conform their action to it. We want nothing but first-class material—no old hacks, or second or third-rate men. That style of thing won't answer in this emergency.

We confess that the Democrats are working shrewdly. They have an eye, in the result of the elections this fall, not merely to the judiciary, but to the moral effect of the contest upon the great national struggle of next year. They are putting forward able men, and are plausibly claiming Republican support for them. They ask it for Judge Sharswood, and they *insist* upon it for Judge Ludlow. And yet it is not so much the election of these men, as men, that they care for, as it is *party effect*. Judge Sharswood's votes will be claimed as for the violent and extreme Democratic platform upon which he stands; and should Judge Ludlow be reelected it would certainly be claimed, and with some show of truth, that the obnoxious opinions he avowed during the war had lost much of their unpopularity. The entire campaign in this State this year is being managed by the Democrats with reference to the grander contest next year. They are manœuvring for the advantages of position. Every Republican vote they can seduce from us is so much clear gain to them.

We aver, then, that it is the duty of the Republican party to put its *best* men in the field, and to make a square, open-and-shut fight. We have already done so in regard to the contest for Supreme Judge. Judge Williams is the peer of Judge Sharswood in everything that pertains to moral and intellectual qualifications for the position, and is as far superior to him politically, as liberal, enlightened, and progressive Republicanism is superior to reactionary, bigoted, and spurious Democracy. Let us follow the same line of action with reference to the Associate Judgeship in our city. Let us bring out a man who is the peer of Judge Ludlow as a lawyer and a jurist, and who in addition is a progressive, large-minded, liberal man, thoroughly imbued with the noble doctrines of our grand and victorious party. Such a nomination will strengthen the party—keep up its moral tone no less than its integrity of organization—and by the victory it will secure for us at the hands of the people, will give us good vantage ground for the great contest of 1868.

General Grant on Registration.

We are glad to see that General Grant has formally disclaimed that portion of Attorney-General Stanbery's opinion which made it the duty of Registration Boards to admit a man to register, even though they should know that he was taking a false oath to do so. General Ord, having incorporated this construction of the law into a recent order, General Grant expresses his entire disapproval of it. He holds the law to mean just what any unprejudiced man of good common sense would take it to mean, that the simple oath of the party applying for registry is not enough, and that improper persons ought not thus to be allowed to register themselves.

General Grant also expresses the opinion that the Military Commanders must execute the law according to their own judgment, and not according to the Attorney-General's, or even his own, opinion.

With Whom Should the Pardoning Power Rest?

The gross abuse of the pardoning power by the President has raised a doubt in the public mind whether it is right to place the opportunity of forgiving a criminal in the hands of one man. The object of such a prerogative being granted to the Executive of either the State or nation is clear. It was not intended to enable him, at his discretion, to undo by his single act the judgment of twelve men and the learned judiciary. He was not to question whether or not, in his own opinion, the person was guilty, but to leave to him the power of forgiving the offense if more good could be gained by such an act than by an execution of the sentence, and also to enable him to act on the suggestion of the judge or jury trying the convict, and spare him if mitigating circumstances appeared in his favor. Such is clearly the intention. We doubt if it is ever proper for a Governor or President to deliberately undo the action of twelve citizens, and to set up his private opinion in opposition to that of men on oath, who had all the facts before them.

The liability to error to which we are all subject, and which may lead any, even the best officer, to consult his feelings rather than rely on the judgment of others better informed, has caused a feeling to arise that the pardoning power would be much more safely vested in more than one man; or that, if that was impossible, it should be exercised only on the recommendation of the court which convicts the criminal. As it now is, in our own State, the Executive can freely forgive any offense which he sees fit. His power is absolute, and because it has not been abused by our Executives heretofore is no ground for feeling safe from an abuse in the future.

The idea which we favor is carried into practical effect in New Jersey. Over the river, we are glad to say, there is no false sentimentality in the execution of justice. When once a man is convicted by a jury of his peers, the chances that he will escape punishment are exceedingly slim. He had better not have any hopes of escape in the clemency of the judges or the laxity of the laws.

In that State the Governor has nothing whatever to do with the matter. The judge before whom the case is tried, and who passes sentence, at the time of passing the sentence fixes the time at which it should be carried into execution. It needs no warrant from the Governor to approve of the finding of the Court. As in the case of Bridget Dergan, after a solemn charge to the murderess, his Honor passed sentence of death, and named at the same time the 30th of July as the day on which the execution should take place. This seems to us much better than leaving the prisoner in doubt as to the time his or her life will end. The torture to which they must be subjected in our State when waiting for the warrant of the Governor must be fearful. Suspense is always worse than absolute certainty. To follow the case of Bridget: an appeal was made to the Court of Pardons. This Court is constituted of a certain number of judicial and, if we mistake not, of executive officers and is presided by the Governor. The evidence was reviewed by the court, and it decided that there were no good grounds on which to base either a pardon or a reprieve. The decree was final. It is also necessary that an advertisement be inserted in a number of papers announcing that an application will be made on a certain day to the court for the pardon of a certain criminal, so that if there are any grounds on which to base a counter-petition, they may be heard before the court. By this means all secresy and subterfuge are prevented. This plan seems to us much better than that in force in our State. By it all the legitimate ends of the power to pardon are secured, and at the same time all prostitution of the power effectually prevented. When we shall elect the Constitutional Convention in our State to revise what is defective in the supreme law of the Commonwealth, we hope that the matter will receive its attention.

Vetoes and Opinions.

We suppose the President will veto the Supplementary Reconstruction bill, which is now before Congress and about to pass. Whatever may be the grounds upon which he shall do so, it is quite evident that his vetoes have lost all moral weight with the people. They are no longer regarded as the expression of opinions and convictions honestly entertained by the President, but rather as political manifestoes put forth for partisan effect. The country cannot forget that the vetoes of the previous Reconstruction measures were discarded as soon as they had subserved their intended effect as electioneering documents, and the exigencies of the situation had made it apparently for the President's interest to take a different view of the law. When the passions of the people were to be aroused against Congress, the President called upon Jeremiah Black to write a veto message denouncing the Reconstruction law, and giving the widest latitude to all its provisions. When the plain intent of the law was to be avoided, and its efficiency obstructed, he called upon Attorney-General Stanbery to manufacture an "opinion," under the shadow of which these ends might be achieved. The same game may be attempted again, but the people will no longer be deceived by it. They will seek for the true character of the laws passed by Congress neither in the President's unscrupulous vetoes, nor in the pettifogging opinions of his Attorney-General, but in the acts themselves. The President stands before the country convicted of trifling with the laws, making them to mean anything or nothing, just as suits his own political necessities. His vetoes have had very little effect in the past, and will have still less effect in the future.

"Could We but See Ourselves as Others See Us."

There is certainly great absence of dignity in the conduct of the British House of Commons, where the members all sit with their hats jammed over their eyes, where cat-calls are not unfrequent, and where shuffling of feet and systematic coughing are the only means of checking a stupid and long-winded speaker. But even the cat-calls and stamping of feet are better than nothing, and our American House of Representatives is certainly at the mercy of any brainless member who desires to elevate his voice and bray his empty platitudes into the ears of a disgusted majority. The right of free speech is certainly desirable, but we sometimes long for the British custom, which permits a bore to be drowned by the noise of the bored. Especially did we envy the English Parliament when we read, this morning, the debate which disgraced the House yesterday, and in which a gentleman by the name of Robinson played the part of harlequin. We had some difficulty in discovering the location of Mr. Robinson's district, but found, by reference, that it includes the Five Points of the Empire City. The address of the member from that chaste locality is a mixture of irritable replies to those who endeavored to restrain him, and of senseless buffoonery which reminds us of the address delivered by the "member from Pike." It is really too bad that the rules of order could not have been so enforced as to check the wanderings of this arrant sympathizer with treason. He assaulted all those who dared to interrupt him with gross personalities, and finally closed his speech by a garbled extract from what was sensible when written by Moore:—

"Oh! would thou wert near me,
My Southern brother,
I love thee as dear
As the son of my mother.
I am lonely and sad,
Since the day that we parted,
My lips have the tone
Of a maid broken-hearted."

If the poetical expression of the speaker is his real sentiment, we would suggest that living in the sunny South is not more expensive than in the North, and that he should remove the light of his countenance to his more congenial "brothers." But we must express the regret of all who value propriety and self-respect in public men, that the House should so often be the arena for such a display as disgraced it yesterday, and would express the wish that the rules might be so amended as to exclude all such exhibitions of buffoonery, which, however entertaining at the circus, are certainly out of place in the National Legislature.

Progress of the Reconstruction Bill.

The Senate Supplementary Reconstruction bill was taken up in the House yesterday, when, after several amendments, it was passed and sent back to the Senate. A conference committee was appointed, consisting of Senators Trumbull, Edmunds and Hendricks, and Representatives Stevens, Boutwell, and Holman. They will probably report to-day, and the bill, as it comes from them, will doubtless be promptly passed by both Houses of Congress.

The Artist Hamilton.

Three of Hamilton's paintings of Niagara—"The American Fall," "The Horseshoe Fall," and "The Whirlpool Rapids"—have been purchased by Colonel Barton H. Jenks at the artist's own price, $6500. This is a deserved tribute to the genius of our distinguished Philadelphia artist. Grace Greenwood, writing to the *Independent* of "Fine Arts in Philadelphia," alludes to the prominent characteristics of James Hamilton's pictures as follows:—

"His pictures are all more or less ideal; marked by bold, poetic effects, and so peculiarly suggestive that the imagination is borne away by his waves and his clouds into infinite stretches of sea and sky. He is on canvas a poet of grand conceptions and of weird and startling fancy. In this exhibition, besides two admirable marines, Mr. Hamilton had one of his great Niagara pictures. Church has painted the majestic beauty of Niagara, but I think Hamilton has best painted its awfulness. It takes Titanic power and a most intrepid genius to grapple with subjects so stupendous, and not to be overwhelmed. Into these pictures seem to have passed the soul of Niagara. Its fearful splendor illuminates them; its dread solemnity encompasses them; the air about them seems to throb with silent thunders. 'The American Fall on a Stormy Day' surpasses the other two views in power, in masterly effects of weight, volume, and vastness. There is only clearly given this fall, with a ghostly indication of the curving wall of the sea beyond; but this one sheet—this grey, sullen, plunging flood—overpowers one as could no complete picture of the cataract. The part is greater than the whole. The effect of fearsomeness, even of loneliness, is strangely enhanced by a small group of figures on a rocky point in the foreground—a speck of frail human life in the eternity of waters, in the swirling chaos of mist, cloud, surge, and spray."

FINE HAMS,
SMOKED BEEF,
TONGUES,
SMOKED SALMON,
SPICED SALMON,
SARDINES, BONELESS AND IN TOMATOES,
POTTED MEATS,
PRAIRIE GAME IN GREAT VARIETY,
FINEST QUALITY OLIVE OIL,
And every variety of CHOICE FAMILY GROCERIES, by the package or retail.
SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,
S. W. COR. BROAD AND WALNUT STS.,
9 14 tsthsap] PHILADELPHIA.

SUNDAY EXCURSION TO RED BANK, July 14.
The Steamer JERSEY BLUE
will leave Megargee's Wharf at ¼ to 10 A. M. and 1¼ P. M.; Arch Street Wharf at 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.; Spruce Street Wharf at 10¼ A. M. and 2:10 P. M.; Read Street Wharf at 10½ A. M. and 2:20 P. M.
Fare for the Excursion, 25 cents. 11*

DRY GOODS.
MARKET AND NINTH.
COOPER & CONARD
WHITE LINEN DUCK
Of the Extra Heavy Basket Quality, reduced to ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS PER YARD.
All grades and weights White Linen Duck.
All grades and weights Brown Linen Duck.
Linen Drills, good qualities, only 37 cents up.
Fancy Drills, good qualities, only 45 cents up.
Coating and Blouse Linens from 25 cents up.
BLACK HERNANI OR IRON BERAGE.
A fresh lot good quality, at the lowest old gold price of 65 cents.
Also, the two yards wide, in large mesh, at reduced prices.
40 cent Lupin's Black Tamartines.
8-4 White Tamartine, Lupin's make.
37 cent Black Ground Figured English Grenadine.
37 cent White Ground English Grenadine.
25 cent Plaid Grenadines, extra cheap.
COLORED ALPACAS AND GOAT'S HAIR, FOR SUITS.
A fair assortment still on hand of good colorings, and at moderate prices. [1 2 stuthsp

A BARGAIN IN
SHETLAND SHAWLS.
EDWIN HALL & CO.,
NO. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
OPENED THIS MORNING
250 Shetland Shawls, at $3,
BEEN SELLING AT $6.
They are superior to any goods in the market for the money. The best imitation of REAL SHETLAND SHAWLS ever made. The colors are Whites, Drabs, and Scarlets. [7 11 3t4p
ALSO, A VARIETY OF
SEA-SIDE SHAWLS.

NOTICE!
ENTIRE STOCK OF SUMMER DRESS GOODS
TO BE CLOSED OUT.
JOHN W. THOMAS,
Nos. 405 and 407 North SECOND St.
OFFERS THE BALANCE OF HIS STOCK OF
GRENADINES,
HERNANIS,
ORGANDIES, LAWNS,
8 2 wsm8mrp] PIQUES, ETC.,
GOODS FOR TRAVELLING SUITS
SUMMER POPLINS, ETC. ETC.
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

STOKES & WOOD,
NO. 702 ARCH STREET,
HAVE REDUCED THEIR LARGE STOCK OF DRESS GOODS TO PRICES THAT WILL INSURE A CLOSING OUT OF THE ENTIRE SUMMER STOCK.
FINE FRENCH LAWNS, NEAT STYLES.
SUMMER SILKS, IN SPOTS, CHECKS AND STRIPES.
GRANITE POPLINS, CHOICE STYLES, FULL ASSORTMENT.
CHENE MOHAIRS, HUNGARIAN CLOTHS, AND CREPE POPLINS.
NEAPOLITAN SILKS, SILK LAVELLAS, VERY SCARCE.
BERNANI, CRAPE MARET, AND BAREGE FOR SHAWLS.
SILK CASHMERE SHAWLS, IN VARIETY.
THESE GOODS ARE VERY DESIRABLE, AND ARE WORTHY OF THE ATTENTION OF BUYERS. 3 9s]

JAMES M'MULLAN,
SUCCESSOR TO
J. V. COWELL & SON,
HAS IN STOCK AND RECEIVING DAILY A LARGE SUPPLY OF
HOUSE-FURNISHING DRY GOODS.
The facilities he has for supplying his customers with the BEST GOODS at the LOWEST RATE are unsurpassed.
He has now a full line of LINEN SHEETINGS, at reduced prices. Also,
PILLOW-CASE LINENS,
TABLE CLOTHS AND NAPKINS,
TABLE DAMASK by the yard,
TOWELS AND TOWELLING by the yard,
MARSEILLES, LANCASTER, HONEYCOMB and ALLENDALE QUILTS,
FLANNELS, greatly reduced in price,
SHEETING AND SHIRTING MUSLINS,
FURNITURE CHINTZES AND DIMITIES,
PIANO AND TABLE COVERS,
TOILANET by the yard,
WHITE GOODS SELLING OFF CHEAP.
RICHARDSON'S LINENS always a specialty.
All goods warranted to be what they are sold for, at the [4 20 smthsm
S. W. COR. SEVENTH AND CHESNUT.

DRY GOODS.
SHAWLS! SHAWLS!
Summer Shawls, $1·75.
Summer Shawls, $1·75.
White Shetland Shawls, $3·00.
White Shetland Shawls, $3·00.
White and Black Llama Shawls.
White and Black Barege Shawls.
Sea-side Shawls.
Sea-side Shawls.
Wide Iron Barege and Hernani for Shawls.
LAWNS! LAWNS!
Fine French Lawns, 25 cents.
French Jaconet Lawns, 28 cents.
Best French Percales, reduced to 37½ cents.
Linens for Men's and Boys' Wear.
Plaid and Stripe Linen Drills for Boys.
Linen Duck Coatings.
Extra Heavy Linen Duck for Suits.
Heavy White Basket Duck.
Linens for Ladies' Travelling Suits.
Immense Stock of Linens, all grades.
House-Furnishing Linen Goods
Sheeting, Towels and Napkins. Heavy Barnsley Linen Sheetings, in 54-inch, 72-inch, 80-inch, and 90-inch widths.
10-4 Fine Linen Sheetings, $1·25.
11-4 and 12-4 Huguenot Sheetings.
Fine Cotton Sheetings, all widths.
TOWELS AND TOWELLINGS.
Diaper, Huck, Bath, Red Border, Fringed, and Damask Towels, Towellings by the yard of every description.
Nursery Diapers, Napkins, and Doylies.
Scotch Loom and Barnsley Table Damask.
QUILTS AND COMFORTABLES.
Immense Stock of all sizes of white and colored Marseilles Quilts, Honeycomb, colored Alhambra Spreads, Lancaster and Heavy Jacquard Quilts.
Buyers for Hotels, Boarding Houses, Public Institutions, and Private Families will do well to examine our stock.
J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.
NORTHWEST CORNER
EIGHTH AND MARKET STS.
1 11 tsmrp] PHILADELPHIA.

229 FARIES & WARNER. 229
NORTH NINTH STREET,
ABOVE RACE,
Have just received—
Large lot of Hamburg Edgings and Insertings.
Fine Lace Hdkfs., from auction bargain.
Fine quality Shirred Muslins, 60, 75, 85c., $1 and $1·15.
Plaid Nainsook Muslins, 25, 31, 37½, 45, 50, and 60c.
Soft Finish Jaconets and Cambrics.
Nainsook Muslins, Swiss Mulls, etc. etc.
White Piques, 50c.
Shirting Linens, 50, 56, 60, 65, 75, 85 cents, etc.
Linen Shirt Fronts, 30, 37½, 45, 50, 62½ cents.
Ladies' and Gents' Linen Hdkfs., cheap.
Gents' Summer Undershirts, 75c.
Linen Fans below Importers' prices.
Table Linens, 45, 50, 65, and 75 cents.
Linen Napkins, Towels Doylies, etc.
Linen Drills for Pants, 37½, 45, and 50c.
Plain Linens, 25 cents.
Fine quality Bley Linens, 37½, 40, 45, and 50 cents
DOMESTICS DOMESTICS!
Bleached Muslins, 12½, 14, 15, 16, 18, 20c., etc.
Pillow Case and Sheeting Muslins.
Unbleached Muslins, 12½, 15, 16, 18, 19, 20c., etc.
Cotton and Wool Shaker Flannel, 25 cents.
Domet Flannels, 25, 31, and 37½ cents.
Grey Twilled Flannel for Bathing Robes.
Black and White Balmorals, $1.
Best Hoop Skirt in the city, $1·25.
FARIES & WARNER,
NO. 229 NORTH NINTH STREET,
2 29] ABOVE RACE.

No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.
GIRARD ROW. TO THE LADIES. FAIR ART BUILDING.
LINEN CAMBRICS,
PRINTED FOR DRESSES,
WHITE FOR BODIES.
These goods are essential for SUMMER WEAR, and we are now selling the balance of our Importation at a
GREAT SACRIFICE.
E. M. NEEDLES & CO.,
N.W. Corner Eleventh and Chesnut.
No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.

CHEAP DRY GOODS, CARPETS, MATTINGS, OIL CLOTHS, AND WINDOW SHADES.—Great Bargains from Auction.—T. E. ARCHAMBAULT, N. E. corner of ELEVENTH and MARKET Streets, will open this morning 1000 yards extra quality double imperial White canton Matting, slightly stained, will be sold at 37½, worth 75c.; Red Check Matting, 25, 37 and 50c., Ingrain Carpets, all wool, at 62, 75, 87c. $1, $1·25, $1·37, and $1·50; Ingrain Carpets, wool filling 40, 45, 50, and 62c.; Three-ply Carpets, $1·20; English Tapestry Brussels Carpets, $1·62 and $1·75; Hemp Carpets, $1 to 62c.; Oil Cloths, 50c.; Entry and Stair Carpets, 50 to 87c.; Window Shades, $1 to $3; Plain Shading, 37 and 50c.; Table Linens, 62c. to $1·50; Towels, 12 to 25c.; Flannel for Bathing Robes, 31c.; Muslins, 10 to 25c.; Calicoes, 10 to 18c.; Lawns, 25c. Wholesale and Retail Store, N. E. corner ELEVENTH and MARKET Streets. 2 18 6m

J. CHAMBERS, NO. 810 ARCH STREET.
Novelties Opening Daily.
—Real Cluny Laces.
—Black Guipure Laces.
—Pointe Applique Laces.
—Pointe de Gaze Laces.
Thread Veils from $2·50.
WHITE GOODS.
—Marseilles for Dresses—Bargains.
—French Muslins, 2 yards wide, at 60 cents.
Shirred and Tucked Lace Muslins; India Twilled Long Cloth; Plaid, Stripe, and Plain Nainsooks; soft finish Cambric, 1¼ yard wide; Cambric Edgings and Insertions, new design very cheap. 7 10 1m

DRY GOODS.
COOPER'S,
S. E. Cor. NINTH and ARCH Streets.
A GENERAL REDUCTION IN PRICES.
Linens for Ladies', Gents', and Boys' Wear, Linen Drills, White and Colored Bosom Linens, and Shirting Linens.
Muslins, Bleached and Unbleached, 10c. per yard and up.
White Goods in every variety and price.
Quilts in every variety.
Calicoes, 10, 12½, 15, and 18c.; best qualities.
We now have a complete stock of Ladies' and Gents' Hosiery at competition prices.
Our stock of Shirt Fronts better than ever; every style and pattern, and every price; guaranteed all Linen, and warranted to give satisfaction.
Cheap lot Table Linens, 6-4, 45c.; bargains. Bleached, 8-4, 62c. per yard.
Madame Foy's Corset and Skirt Supporters; every lady should have one.
Lawns closing out at 20c. per yard.
COOPER'S,
6 18 stuthsp NINTH and ARCH Streets.

GREAT REDUCTION IN
FANCY DRY GOODS
GEORGE FRYER,
No. 916 CHESNUT STREET,
Informs his customers that he is selling his entire Stock of [5 13 3m
SILKS, SHAWLS, AND DRESS GOODS
Regardless of cost, to close them out by July 1.

608. REMOVAL. 608.
E. S. JAFFRAY & CO.
Beg to inform their friends and the public that they have removed their place of business from No. 322 to
NO. 608 CHESNUT STREET,
UP STAIRS.
Having greater facilities, and more room for doing business, their stock will be considerably increased in the various departments.
Represented by S. STORY. 7 6 1m

SCHOMACKER & CO.'S CELEBRATED PIANOS.—Acknowledged superior in all respects to any made in this country, and sold on most reasonable terms. New and Second-hand Pianos constantly on hand for rent, Tuning, moving, and packing promptly attended to.
6 19 3m Warerooms, No. 1103 CHESNUT St.

AN UNPRECEDENTED TRIUMPH.
1867.—CABLE DESPATCH, PARIS, EXPOSITION, July 1, 1867:—
"STEINWAY & SONS, of New York, have been awarded by the Supreme Jury of the Exposition THE FIRST GOLD MEDAL OF MERIT *for the highest degree of perfection in grand, square, and upright Pianos and the most valuable inventions, showing the greatest progress in the construction of Piano-fortes, with the strongest indorsement of the* SUPREME INTERNATIONAL JURY."
In addition to the above, Steinway & Sons have received the following Cable despatch:—
"PARIS, July 4.
"The great Societe des Beaux Arts, of Paris, have, after a careful examination of all the musical instruments exhibited at the Paris Exposition, awarded to STEINWAY & SONS, of New York, *their Grand Testimonial Medal, for greatest superiority and novelty of construction in Pianos.*"
Warerooms, first floor of Steinway Hall, Nos. 71 and 73 East Fourteenth street, between Fourth avenue and Irving place, New York. 3 14 p
PHILADELPHIA WAREROOMS,
No. 1006 CHESNUT STREET.

CHICKERING PIANOS
AT THE PARIS EXPOSITION.
A cable telegram announces that the
FIRST PREMIUM
GRAND GOLD MEDAL
Has been awarded to *Chickering & Sons*, for the best Pianos; and also, that *The Grand Decoration and Medal of the Legion of Honor* has been conferred upon Mr. Chickering by the hands of the Emperor of France, for entire superiority in Piano-fortes over all others exhibited at the Exposition.
WM. H. DUTTON,
7 1 mwstf NO. 914 CHESNUT ST.

STECK & CO. PIANOS,
HAINES BROTHERS' PIANOS,
AND
MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS.
These beautiful instruments constantly increase in popularity, and are to be found in splendid assortment at
J. E. GOULD'S,
5 25 stuthtf] SEVENTH AND CHESNUT.

RHEUMATISM.
RHEUMATISM.
NEURALGIA.
NO CURE NO PAY.
NO CURE NO PAY.
DR. FITLER'S
GREAT RHEUMATIC REMEDY.
WARRANTED HARMLESS.
REFERENCES—5000 CURES
REFERENCES—5000 CURES
IN PHILADELPHIA ALONE.
DR. FITLER,
ONE OF OUR OLDEST PHYSICIANS
ADVISES GRATIS DAILY.
PRINCIPAL DEPOT, [6 29 mws 1y4
No. 29 South FOURTH St

DR. BEGAR'S EYE WATER.
Nothing is needed in the market more than a good reliable Eye Water.
A SPECIFIC CURE
For Inflammation of the Eye-lids.
For Inflammation of the Cornea.
For Inflammation of the Eye-balls.
For Weak Eyes, Sore Eyes, Blurred Eyes.
For the past fifteen years the afflicted have obtained immediate relief by using Dr. BEGAR'S EYE WATER. Sold by all leading druggists. Price, thirty-five cents per bottle.
All orders should be addressed to C. A. MENDUM, Sole Agent for the United States and Canadas, No. 238 ARCH Street, Philadelphia. 7 15*

DELIGHTFUL SHADE, REFRESHING BREEZES, and first class refreshments in the Gardens at GLOUCESTER POINT. Boats leave foot of SOUTH Street daily every three-quarters of an hour. 6 13 m4p*

TAKE THE FAMILY TO GLOUCESTER POINT GARDENS, the most delightful place for recreation and enjoyment in the vicinity of the city. Boats leave foot of SOUTH Street daily every three-quarters of an hour. 6 13 m4p*

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE INSIDE PAGES.]

DAS SÆNGERFEST—THE PRIZES, DECORATIONS, ETC.—In our issue of yesterday afternoon we gave a detailed description of the decorations of the National Guards' Hall, as far as they had been completed. On visiting the Hall this morning we found that the preparations for the great musical event of next week were still progressing, and that the headquarters had been rendered still more attractive. The railing which has been erected around the body of the hall, for the support of the banners of the different societies, has been covered with shields bearing the names of the musical associations, surrounded by heavy garlands of oak leaves. Long festoons of the same material have also been suspended from the chandeliers to the sides of the hall, which has now almost the appearance of a forest scene.

Greiner's Sængerbund Hall, Nos. 411 and 413 Callowhill street, has likewise been tastefully ornamented, within and without. The exterior is covered with festoons of oak and flags, a large transparency of "Die Wasser Rosen" occupying the centre. This hall has recently been extended in the rear by the addition of about one hundred feet, and is now a large and convenient building. The main hall on the second floor is used as a rehearsal-room by the Sængerbund Society. During the continuance of the festival, the Liederkranz Society, of New York, will occupy the hall, and for their accommodation large dormitories and dining-rooms have been neatly fitted up. Many other German establishments and private residences in the city have also been appropriately decorated, in honor of the approaching musical tournament.

The prizes to be awarded to the successful societies in the contest of Tuesday evening are now in the city. The first prize is a magnificent silken banner, four feet and a half by six feet in dimensions. It is surrounded by a heavy gilt fringe, and from the lower border three large tassels of the same material depend. The staff which supports it is surmounted by a large gilded wreath. The ground of one side of the banner is of white silk, on which is embroidered a large figure of Apollo as the God of Music, with the emblematic harp in one hand and a laurel wreath in the other. At his feet repose two genii, between whom stands a shield surrounded by a wreath of roses, and bearing in German this inscription:—"First Prize of the Tenth General Sængerfest. Philadelphia, 1867." Below is the name of the artiste, Madame Franziska Klein.

The ground-work of the other side is of blue silk, bordered by a wreath of oak twigs, burdened with golden acorns. On the stems are inscribed the names of the following great composers:—Mendelssohn, Beethoven, Meyerbeer, Abt, Bach, Schubert, and Hiller. In the centre of the wreath is a large gilt harp.

The second prize is a large silver goblet, which we described yesterday. The third prize is a handsomely embroidered banner sash of white silk, fringed with gold, and containing for an inscription the following words, in German:—"Third Prize of the Tenth General Sængerfest, Philadelphia, 1867." Below this are represented the shields of the United States and Germany, surmounted by a harp, and entwined with a streamer bearing the motto:—"*E Pluribus Unum.*"

METEOROLOGICAL.—We give below a tabular statement of the condition of the atmosphere for the first thirteen days of the month of July for 1866 and 1867:—

1867.				1866.			
July.	6 A. M.	Noon.	3 P. M.	July.	6 A. M.	Noon.	3 P. M.
1	76	89	94	1	70	77	80
2	74	83½	86	2	67	83	87
3	73	90	92	3	72	84½	87
4	78½	90	92½	4	75	88	88½
5	80	91	83	5	74	87	90
6	71	84	89½	6	77	94	96
7	76	87	90½	7	84	95	98
8	75	76	81	8	84½	97	98½
9	69	78½	82½	9	79	86	78½
10	66	76	79½	10	68	77	80
11	73	82	84	11	69	80	83
12	75	82	82	12	70	89	93
13	68	...	...	13	75	93	96

A FEMALE PRETENDER.—Fannie Owens, by some means as yet to the public unknown, gained possession of a store book belonging to a lady residing on Cherry street, near Nineteenth. The store wherein this account book was an indispensable article in order to receive goods on credit, was at Nineteenth and Brown streets. Fannie no sooner laid hands upon it than she commenced to draw freely of moneys to the debit of the owner, and replenished her commissary department with things good of all kinds. Yesterday she came in to borrow two dollars, when an officer, who had been on the *qui vive*, took her into custody. Alderman Hutchinson held her in bail to answer at Court.

MISSTATEMENT.—On Thursday morning last a person by the name of Thomas E. Ballenger was before Recorder Eneu, on the charge of larceny as bailee. At the time the case was reported in the daily papers the name of the accused was erroneously stated to be James E. Ballenger. It is needless to state that the person in question was not Mr. James Ballenger, builder, of No. 1312 S. Fifth street, in this city.

SAILED.—The Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company's steamer Wyoming, Captain J. Teal, sailed at 8 this morning for Savanah, with the following passengers:—John Young, John H. Holmes, J. H. Zellin, Miss Ronaldson, Captain Westcott, U. S. Navy, Martin Clark, Bridget Roach, Richard Bacon, John H. Weeks, Lieutenant Heller, U. S. Army, Thomas O. Bond and wife, and Larkin Hicks.

A BURGLAR CAUGHT.—Freeland H. Moore was arrested at half-past 9 o'clock last night by Officer Fleming, as one of a party of four individuals who burglariously entered a dwelling on Fitzwater street, near Broad, a few nights since, and stole therefrom money and clothing. Moore was identified by the owner as being implicated in this felonious transaction, and was held by Alderman Tittermary for a further hearing.

ARRESTED ON SUSPICION.—Jacob Volmer, aged twenty-three, residing on Stonehouse lane, near Second street, was arrested on suspicion of shooting Mr. Rew, an account of which affair was given in THE EVENING TELEGRAPH yesterday. Alderman Mink committed him for a further hearing. Mr. Rew has greatly improved, and is entirely out of danger.

PURLOINING.—Mary Collidon, having an innate desire to more comfortably and decently clothe herself, and then being overcome by an infatuation to see her figure thus arrayed, stole last night a lot of female wearing apparel and one common reflector. Alderman Tittermary committed her for this theft.

SUPPOSED PROFESSIONALS.—John and Thomas Weaver last night were seen following, in a dogged manner, an old man up Howard street. From their previous demeanor it was thought that they meditated things evil. They were arrested and held in $800 bail by Alderman Heins to keep the peace.

FOR CAPE MAY.—Through in three hours. Commencing this (Saturday) afternoon, the West Jersey Railroad Company run the fast Express train to Cape May, leaving Philadelphia at 4 P. M., running through, only stopping for fuel; it reaches the Island at 7:05 P. M.

NEW MUSIC.—We have received several pieces of excellent music, printed in beautiful style, for the organ and piano-forte, from the celebrated publishing house and music-depot of Reed Meyer, No. 722 Arch street.

AN ASSAULT was committed by one Robert McVeigh, yesterday, at Second and Cadwalader streets, upon another individual, to his great discomfiture. McVeigh was held by Alderman Eggleton in $800 bail to answer.

THE PROGRESS OF PARTIAL EXTERMINATION.—During the past week 197 "dorgs" have been captured for want of muzzles; 47 have been redeemed, while the other 150 go to join grim Cerebus in his lower regions.

STOLE A BOAT.—John McCluskey was taken in custody and placed in disagreeable duress for the larceny of a boat last evening from Shippen street wharf. Alderman Tittermary committed him.

SLIGHT FIRE.—A slight fire occurred at No. 456 Willow street, at an early hour this morning. A partition in the kitchen caught from the stove pipe. Loss about $100.

LARCENY OF HARNESS.—Patrick O'Neill was yesterday arrested for a larceny of harness while rusticating in New Jersey. Alderman Beitler held him in $500 bail to answer at Court.

THE GOATS.—The goat catchers have succeeded in catching 47 goats, 5 of which have been sold and the balance redeemed.

THE MÆNNERCHOR HALL, Fourth street, above Vine, is splendidly decorated for the Sængerfest. The hall is hung with bunting in national colors, above which evergreens are twined. The coat-of-arms of all the States are hung around the hall, with the badges of the Mænnerchor and their guests against the pillars of the room. The German flag is also placed conspicuously, and two really very handsome trophies, representing the arms of the Middle Ages, on the south side of the hall, directly opposite the entrance. Elegant taste has been displayed by those having the matter in charge. On the outside of the Hall large transparency has been placed, on which are the following words of welcome:—"The Mænnerchor's Greeting and Welcome to their Guests, the Germania Mænnerchor from Baltimore, the Teutonic Mænnerchor from New York, and the Mænnerchor from Wilkesbarre, Pa." All the windows of the Hall will be lit up this evening on the arrival of their guests.

STOLE A DOG.—John G. Huger was before Alderman White yesterday, charged with the larceny of a dog belonging to A. A. McKain. A short time since McKain bought the dog of the defendant, paying him $15 for it.

A day or so afterwards the dog disappeared. Huger said he would get the dog if the defendant would give him two dollars. The prosecutor handed over the money, and the dog was returned to its owner. Two days afterwards the dog again disappeared, and the defendant made an offer to get it if he was paid seven dollars and a half. McKain thought it was strange, so he made inquiry, and learned that Jacob C. H. Johnson had seen the dog in Huger's possession the evening previous. He was therefore arrested, and the Alderman committed him in default of $800 bail.

NOT PROFITABLE.—John Given, the young man arrested for collecting money under false representations, to the pecuniary disadvantage of his late employers, had a final hearing last evening before Alderman Tittermary. Four charges were alleged, one each by Messrs. Bullock & Crenshaw and Weightman & Powers, and two additional by other city firms. On each he was held in $800 bail, and committed in default of $3200 by the magistrate to answer for his misdeeds.

ODD FELLOWS' UNION EXCURSION.—The excursion to Cape May, next Wednesday, under the auspices of Friendship, Decatur, Morning Star, Amity, and Enterprise Lodges, I. O. of O. F., promises to be the best of the season. Finnie's Brass and String Bands will furnish the music on the occasion. Tickets may be obtained at the Odd Fellows' Hall, in Sixth street, below Race. See advertisement elsewhere.

ACCIDENT.—About half-past 8 o'clock this morning John Doran, aged eleven years, residing at No. 148 Orthodox street, had his leg broken by being thrown from a wagon. He was taken home.

LINEN DUSTERS, *large assortment.*
Light Cassimere, Cloth, Alpaca, Drap d'Ete.
Duck and Linen Sack Coats.
Light Cassimere, White and Colored Duck and Linen Skeleton Vests.
Light Cassimere, White and Colored Duck, Drill, and all kinds of Linen Pants.
Men's, Youth's, and Boys' Clothing of all kinds suited to the season; the largest assortment in the city. Replenished daily, and sold at prices guaranteed lower than the lowest elsewhere, or the sale cancelled and money refunded.
Half way between FIFTH and SIXTH Streets. } BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA, *And* No. 800 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

SCALES AT THE PARIS EXPOSITION.—*Le Moniteur Universel*, the official journal of the French Empire, says:—

"Among the expositions of the American section which attract the greatest interest, it is necessary to specially mention the collection of weighing instruments exhibited by the house of Fairbanks & Co., of St. Johnsbury, Vt., which has for a long time sustained a great reputation in this branch of manufactures. This collection embraces the most complete assortment of balances, from a single gramme to thirty thousand kilogrammes' capacity. The same house manufactures scales capable of weighing five hundred thousand kilogrammes. These weighing instruments, universally used in America, are adapted to all the systems of weights and measures in use in every country. This exposition deserves to be recommended to all our mechanics and farmers, and to everybody interested in perfect weighing instruments."

A despatch by Ocean Telegraph announces the fact that these celebrated scales take the first premiums (two medals) at the Paris Exposition, and are mentioned in the award as *the Standard Scales.*

A NEW ENTERPRISE.—A new news company, to be called the Philadelphia News Company, has just been organized. Mr. John O'Brien is the superintendent. Everything in the line of its business is received directly from New York at first prices, to be sold here at a very small advance for cash. We expect some of these days to see the Philadelphia News Company as great an institution as the New York American News Company. The office is at No. 29 S. Sixth street. 4

THE ELLIPTIC, instead of making a variety of useless stitches, rendering complicated machinery necessary, makes but one stitch, *i. e.* "the lock-stitch, the only one suitable for the varied work" of the family. Keen & Walmsey, General Agents, No. 920 Arch street.

THE CHANGES OF THE WEATHER.—These should be met by the changes of our clothing, and this can now be done economically and conveniently by visiting Charles Stokes & Co.'s First-class Ready-made Clothing House, under the Continental Hotel.

MARRIED.

For additional Marriages and Deaths see Third Page.

FRALEY—DELANY—On the 11th instant, by the Rev. P. Coombe, Mr. HARPER E. FRALEY to Miss MARY J. DELANY, both of this city.

DIED.

ORAM.—On the evening of the 11th instant, WILLIE A., infant son of James R. and Mary Oram, aged 6 months.

The funeral will take place on Monday, the 15th instant, at 2 o'clock P. M., from No. 1826 Mervine street, above Montgomery.

OBITUARY.

MISS EMILIA STANLEY HILL.—This charming and amiable young lady has passed away, and entered a world of glory and happiness. She was but twenty-two years old, yet by the sweetness of her disposition and the purity of her soul she had impressed her friends with an angelic power that held them all her very slaves in admiration. Hundreds of those she loved will mourn her loss, but all will exult in her exaltation to the vicinity of the throne of her blessed Saviour.

GRAND GALA NIGHT
AT THE CENTRAL PARK,
FIFTEENTH AND WALLACE STREETS.
The services of Professor S. Jackson have been secured to give
A GRAND PYRIC EXHIBITION,
On Wednesday Evening, July 17,
Comprising the following pieces:—
BRILLIANT ILLUMINATION WITH BENGOLA LIGHTS.
FLIGHTS OF SIGNAL ROCKETS.
Fig. 1. Star of Columbia, commencing with a centre of green, purple, and gold, suddenly changing to a star of dazzling brightness.
Fig. 2. Liberty Tree, commencing with a wheel of Palestine, with a burnished centre of sapphire, crimson, and emerald, expanding to a tree of gold and silver foliage.
Fig. 3. Lovers' Knot, commencing with a revolving centre of purple and gold entwining into a Lovers' Knot.
Fig. 4. Perl's Gem, commencing with a zone of brilliant fire, unfolding to a gem of rubious sapphire and emeralds.
Fig. 5. The Bouquet, commencing with a deep crimson, fringed with green and gold, expanding to a bouquet of Flora's choicest treasures.
Fig. 6. Elan Polka. This beautiful figure opens with
Circles of crimson, circles of gold,
Till circles of every color unfold.
Fig. 7. Fairy Fountain, commencing with jets of Chinese fire, when suddenly will well up a fountain of coruscating brilliants.
The whole to conclude with a beautiful figure, arranged and dedicated especially for the
TENTH GRAND NATIONAL SÆNGERFEST.
THE SATTERLEE BAND will perform a choice selection of national and operatic airs during the exhibition.
Admission 50 cents. Children half-price. Doors open at 7½; performance to commence at 8½ o'clock.

COUNTRY SEAT AND FARM FOR SALE.—Fifty or one hundred acres, Bristol pike, above the seven-mile stone, and near Tacony. Mansion House Coach Shop, and Dwellings to let. Apply to R. WHITAKER, No. 410 LOCUST Street. 7 13 3t*

FOR SALE—A GOOD SIZED FIRE-PROOF SAFE, EVANS & WATSON, Makers, at No. 32 N. FRONT Street. 7 13 3t*

THE SCROLL AT DR. COLTON'S OFFICE contains to-day the names and residences of 6000 persons who have taken the Nitrous Oxide Gas, and had teeth extracted without pain or any ill effects. Office, No. 737 WALNUT Street, below Eighth, Philadelphia. 11*

WATCHES.
WATCHES.
WATCHES.
CLARK & BIDDLE,
No. 712 CHESNUT Street,
HAVE JUST OPENED
AN INVOICE OF
LADIES' FINE WATCHES,
Manufactured in Europe Expressly for their Sales. 1t

ITCH! TETTER!
AND ALL
SKIN DISEASES.
ITCH! ITCH! ITCH!
SWAYNE'S OINTMENT
Entirely eradicates this loathsome disease, oftentimes
In from 12 to 48 Hours!
SWAYNE'S ALL-HEALING OINTMENT
SWAYNE'S ALL-HEALING OINTMENT
SWAYNE'S ALL-HEALING OINTMENT
SWAYNE'S ALL-HEALING OINTMENT
SWAYNE'S ALL-HEALING OINTMENT.
SWAYNE'S ALL-HEALING OINTMENT.
Don't be alarmed if you have the
ITCH, TETTER, ERYSIPELAS, SALT RHEUM, SCALD HEAD, BARBER'S ITCH,
OR, IN FACT, ANY DISEASE OF THE SKIN.
It is warranted a speedy cure. Prepared by
DR. SWAYNE & SON,
NO. 336 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
Above Vine, Philadelphia.
Sold by all best Druggists. 3 2 stuta[4p

No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.
E. M. NEEDLES & CO.
OFFER IN
HOUSE-FURNISHING DRY GOODS,
ADAPTED TO THE SEASON,
GIRARD ROW. GIRARD ROW.
Summer Ganze Blankets,
Fruit Cloths and Doyliés,
Bath and other Towels,
Furniture Chintzes and Dimities,
Pillow and Sheeting Linens,
Floor and Stair Linens
Honeycomb, Allendale,
AND OTHER LIGHT SPREADS, AT
REDUCED PRICES.
No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.

SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY,
The Fidelity Insurance, Trust and Safe Deposit Company, for the Safe Keeping of Bonds, Stocks, and Other Valuables.
CAPITAL.....$500,000
DIRECTORS.
N. B. BROWNE, CLARENCE H. CLARK, JOHN WELSH, J. GILLINGHAM FELL, EDWARD W. CLARK, ALEXANDER HENRY, S. A. CALDWELL, HENRY C. GIBSON, CHARLES MACALESTER.
Office in the Fire-proof Building of the Philadelphia National Bank, CHESNUT Street above Fourth.
This Company receives on deposit, and GUARANTEES THE SAFE KEEPING OF VALUABLES upon the following rates a year, viz.:—
Coupon Bonds.....$1 per $1000
Registered Bonds and Securities.....50 cents per $1000
Gold Coin or Bullion.....$1·25 per $100
Silver Coin or Bullion.....$2 per $10
Gold or Silver Plate.....$1 per $10
Cash Boxes or small tin boxes of Bankers, Brokers, Capitalists, etc., contents unknown to the Company, and liability limited, $25 a year.
The Company offers for RENT (renter exclusively holding the key) SAFES INSIDE ITS VAULTS at $20, $30, $50, and $75 a year, according to size and location.
Coupons and Interest Collected for one per cent.
Interest allowed on Money Deposits.
This Company is authorized to receive and execute Trusts of every description.
N. B. BROWNE, President.
ROBERT PATTERSON, Secretary and Treasurer.
12 3 1mwirp]

THE "EXCELSIOR" HAMS,
SELECTED FROM THE BEST CORN-FED HOGS, ARE OF STANDARD REPUTATION, AND THE BEST IN THE WORLD.
J. H. MICHENER & CO.,
GENERAL PROVISION DEALERS, AND CURERS OF THE CELEBRATED
"EXCELSIOR"
SUGAR-CURED HAMS, TONGUES, AND BEEF,
Nos. 142 and 144 N. FRONT Street.
None genuine unless branded "J. H. M. & Co., EXCELSIOR."
The justly celebrated "EXCELSIOR" HAMS are cured by J. H. M. & Co. (in a style peculiar to themselves), expressly for FAMILY USE, are of delicious flavor; free from the unpleasant taste of salt, and are pronounced by epicures superior to any now offered for sale. 5 3i fmwsm

PATEK PHILIPPE & CO.'S
CELEBRATED WATCHES,
MADE EXPRESSLY FOR
BAILEY & CO.,
SOLE AUTHORIZED AGENTS FOR PENNSYLVANIA.
A full assortment of these TIME-KEEPERS always on hand. [6 7 fmwif
No. 819 CHESNUT Street.

DR. HUNTER, NO. 44 NORTH SEVENTH STREET, ABOVE FILBERT, PHILADELPHIA. Acknowledged *by all parties interested* as by far the MOST SUCCESSFUL PHYSICIAN in the treatment of *Diseases in his specialty*, QUICK, THOROUGH, *and permanent cures guaranteed* in every case. Remember DR. HUNTER'S Celebrated Remedies can only be had genuine at his old established Office, 44 N. SEVENTH, above Filbert. 7 13 3t*

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS.—Principal Depot, No 304 CHESNUT Street. Central Depot, No. 104 South FIFTH Street, one door below Chesnut. Established 1862. Revenue Stamps of every description constantly on hand in any amount. Orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to.

THIRD EDITION

THE TRIAL OF JOHN H. SURRATT.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—The trial of John H. Surratt was resumed this morning in the Criminal Court, Judge Fisher presiding.

Joseph Carroll was recalled, and cross-examined by Mr. Pierrepont—The witness knows Messrs. Knapp and Cobell, and sees them in the Court-room now; I saw a man present who was said to be Mr. Roberts; I had a conversation with Mr. Knapp in Elmira before I came here; I do not remember that Roberts was present; I don't remember telling Mr. Knapp that I saw the man supposed to be the prisoner on the 13th and 14th of April; I don't remember saying it was on the 12th; I don't remember saying to Mr. Knapp that the man was a tailor; I think I told Knapp I saw Surratt at Elmira on the 13th and 14th; I don't think I mentioned April 12; my best recollection is that I told Knapp I saw Surratt on the 13th and 14th, and think I told Mr. Cobell the same thing, and did not mention the 12th; and I recollect Mr. Cobell mentioned to me that Mr. Knapp said I told him I saw Surratt on the 13th and 14th, and I said I did not recollect fixing those dates, but thought I said the 13th and 14th; I fix the time because Mr. Offut left the store for New York on the 12th, and it was the day after that a man called; I did not tell Knapp and Cobell that I saw Surratt twice in one day; have talked to Mr. Knapp twice about this. I don't remember ever seeing Roberts with Knapp; I saw a man with Cobell who, I was told, was a detective from Washington; I saw Cobell at Elmira after my return from Washington the first time; when I came here the first time I went to see the prisoner and I never told Knapp, Cobell, or Roberts that I could not identify the prisoner, and never spoke to Roberts on April 14, 1865; I did not go to church on the 14th; I don't remember what time I went to the store; the store was not closed on Good Friday; on the 13th a man I supposed was the prisoner came in, but I could not suit him in the kind of goods he wanted; the man came in again on the 14th, and I told him the goods might arrive that day; the man came in the forenoon; I don't know if any one else was in the store; I did not see the man after the forenoon of the 14th; I never told any one I could not recognize the man; I never told any one named above that I asked the man who came in if his name was Surratt; there was nothing suspicious in the appearance of the man; I thought he was a Canadian; I told Mr. Knapp I thought he (Surratt) was a Southerner; I did not ask the man's name.

By Mr. Bradley—When the man came to the store he came from the direction of Water street. The Brainerd House is on Water street.

(Colonel Foster pointed out.)—I have seen that man in the cars, but never conversed with him; yesterday, after Court adjourned, I conversed with Knapp, and he said he understood me to say that the man was a tailor; I have been asked many questions since I have been here; I have understood that Messrs. Knapp and Cobell were hunting up evidence for the prosecution.

By a juror—Mr. Knapp was very anxious to come here with me.

By Mr. Pierrepont—I was summoned by Mr. Kirby, and Mr. Cobell, read the summons to me also; I know Major Fields; I never told him I could not recognize the prisoner; I dont remember that I mentioned the date to Jenkins.

Miss Olive Jenkins sworn, and examined by Mr. Merrick—In April, 1865, I resided at Mrs. Surratt's, on H street; I knew Mr. Weichman, Miss Surratt, John Surratt, and Miss Fitzpatrick; I remember the day the President was assassinated; John Surratt was not at home then; I saw Surratt on a Monday night two weeks before; he got supper, and Miss Fitzpatrick got it for him; I remember walking with Mrs. Surratt and others; on one occasion to church, and coming back Mrs. Surratt stopped at the Herndon House; Miss Surratt did not say she stopped there to see Lane; she did not say who she was going to see at the Herndon House; on the night of April 14th I went down to the dining room to supper; the bell rang, and Miss Annie Surratt answered it; a Mr. Scott, from the Navy Yard, left two papers for me; that was the only time the bell rang; I heard no one going in the parlor while I was at supper; after supper on April 14, we went to the parlor; Anna Surratt retired very early; Miss Fitzpatrick and I were teasing Mr. Weichman until near 10 o'clock; Mr. Weichman left the parlor first; I did not bid him good night at his door that night; I did not notice anything peculiar about Mrs. Surratt; I was in the parlor all the time, and did not hear Mrs. Surratt ask Weichman to pray for her intentions; I heard no such conversation; I was at breakfast next morning; I did not hear Anna Surratt say the death of Lincoln was no more than the death of a negro; I did not hear Weichman say he was going to tell all he knew; on the night of April 15 I was in the parlor when Colonel Smith and the other Provost Marshal's officers called; I did not see Mrs. Surratt whisper to Annie on the morning after the assassination; I was in the parlor, and I heard nothing of the conversation detailed by Weichman as having taken place between Anna Surratt and Mrs. Surratt about the suspicion that Booth's visits would bring upon the house, or Mrs. Surratt's reply about the assassination being a punishment for the licentiousness of the nation; I think I know John Surratt's handwriting; I recognize Surratt's signature in this book, the St. Lawrence Hotel register.

By Mr. Pierrepont—I am a niece of Mrs. Surratt's; I do not know Colonel Olcott or Colonel Foster; I was not examined by either of them at the Provost Marshal's office; I was not examined by these gentlemen; I don't think that I was examined, and my answers taken down; I was not examined at Carroll Prison; I did not give a photograph of Booth to Colonel Olcott; I remember a portrait spoken of, but do not know what was done with it; I was not formally examined; I may have been asked questions, but I do not remember; I don't remember answering any questions; I went to Mrs. Surratt's on a visit the latter part of March, and I stayed there until the night of April 17th; I went there the last week in March; before that I lived in Prince George's county, Maryland; I think I was at Mrs. Surratt's on March 28th, but I do not remember the day of the week or month I went there; I don't know what day of the week I came to Mrs. Surratt's.

AFFAIRS AT CAPE ISLAND.

Severe Storm Yesterday—More Arrivals —Hop this Evening, Etc.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

CAPE ISLAND, July 13.—A severe rain storm passed over this place yesterday afternoon and last night. The thermometer during the week has not been higher than seventy-two.

There were about two hundred and fifty arrivals during yesterday. It is expected that there will be between four and five hundred to-day. This evening the first subscription hop at Congress Hall, this season, will take place.

Philada. Stock Exchange Sales, July 13

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

AFTER BOARD.

$1000	5-20s '65 Jy.cp	108⅛	
$4500	do	108⅛	
$1650	do	108⅛	
$2000	U S 7-30s Jy	107⅞	
$7000	do	107⅞	
$100	do Au	107⅞	
$2000	City 6s, New	99⅞	
$400	do New 6s	99⅞	
$1000	Read 6s 43-'80		90
$1000	do '70		95½
$57 50	N Pa 7p c 8s		88
100	sh Penna R		52⅜
8	do		52⅞
106	sh Read R	530	93
200	sh Hest'via	860	13
300	sh Ocean Oil	95	2⅝

FOR CAPE MAY BY RAILROAD, FROM foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry).
Commencing SATURDAY, July 13, 1867.
9:00 A. M. Morning Mail. Due 12:25 P. M.
3:00 P.M. Cape May, Passenger. Due 7:18 P. M.
4:00 P. M. Express. Due 7:05 P. M.
RETURNING TRAINS LEAVE CAPE ISLAND.
6:20 A. M. Morning Mail. Due 10:07 A. M.
9:00 A. M. Fast Express. Due 12:07 P. M.
5:00 P. M. Cape May Express. Due 8:25 P. M.
The SUNDAY MAIL and PASSENGER TRAIN leaves Philadelphia at 7:00 A. M., returning leaves Cape Island at 5:00 P. M.
Commutation tickets, good for ONE, THREE, or TWELVE months, can be procured at the Office of the Company, Camden, N. J.
Through tickets can be procured at No. 828 Chesnut street (under the Continental Hotel). Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have their baggage checked at their residences.
WEST JERSEY RAILROAD LINES,
from foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry).
Commencing SATURDAY, July 13, 1867.
8:00 A. M. Mail Train, for Bridgeton, Salem, Millville, Vineland, and intermediate stations.
9:00 A. M. Cape May Morning Mail.
3:00 P. M. Cape May Accommodation.
3:30 P. M. Bridgeton and Salem Passenger.
4:00 P. M. Cape May Express.
6:00 P. M. Woodbury Accommodation.
Cape May Freight leaves Camden at 9:30 A. M.
West Jersey Freight Train leaves Camden at 12 M. (noon).
Freight will be received at Second Covered Wharf below Walnut street, from 7:00 A. M. until 5:00 P. M. Freight received before 9:00 A. M. will go forward the same day.
Freight Delivery, No. 228 S. DELAWARE Avenue.
7 2 tf WILLIAM J. SEWELL, Superintendent.

FOURTH EDITION

EXTRA SESSION OF CONGRESS.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—Mr. Morgan (N. Y.) presented the petition of Henry B. Carlisle & Co., of New York, who state that they imported 302 bales of wool, which arrived in port on the day before the new Wool Tariff bill went into effect, and ask the remission of the extra duties charged them under the new bill. Ordered to lie on the table.

At 12:15, Mr. Grimes (Iowa) moved a recess of half an hour, saying that he understood the Conference Committee on the Reconstruction bill would be ready to report at the expiration of that time.

At 12:45, the Senate was again called to order.

The Chair laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, in response to a resolution calling for information, reports, etc. on the nature, origin, and extent of the Indian difficulties, which was read and ordered to be printed, with the accompanying documents.

House of Representatives.

Mr. Dawes (Mass.) presented the resolutions of the Legislature of Massachusetts relating to the Northern Pacific Railroad, and concerning Cape Cod Harbor at Provincetown.

Mr. Washburne (Wis.) introduced a bill to extend the provisions of the Homestead bill to any public lands within the limits of any railroad grant in any State or Territory. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. Donnelly (Minn.) offered a resolution for an additional standing committee of nine members, to be known as the Committee on Education. Referred to the Committee on Rules.

On motion of Mr. Pile (Mo.) the select committee on the treatment of Union prisoners of war was authorized to sit at such places, and to take testimony by such members of the committee as it may deem proper.

Mr. Morgan (Ohio) moved to suspend the rules to allow him to offer a resolution instructing that select committee to inquire also into the treatment of Rebel prisoners of war confined in the camps and prisons of the United States during the war; also, as to the facts connected with the cartel for the exchange of prisoners, and why such exchange had not been effected.

Mr. Judd (Ill.) asked what loyal man in the North demanded such an investigation? He regarded the proposition as a reflection on the loyal people of the country. The question as to the cartel had been thoroughly investigated by the Committee on the Conduct of the War. He did not want to give the gentleman from Ohio an opportunity to make a hole in anybody's coat, or to get up a controversy as to who was responsible for any delay in the exchange of prisoners. He hoped that the loyal members of the House would not consent to any such investigation.

Mr. Morgan disclaimed any intention to reflect on the loyal people of the country, and he asked whether if a high officer of the Government had given as reason for the non-exchange of prisoners, that he was not going to exchange healthy, well-fed men for skeletons, the fact ought not to be investigated?

FROM WASHINGTON THIS P. M.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, July 13.

Among the executive business sent to the Senate by the President to-day is the Reciprocity treaty with the Sandwich Islands; a commercial treaty negotiated by France, England, and the United States, with Japan, and the nominations of Bancroft to Berlin, of Raymond to Vienna, and of quite a number of internal revenue and postal officers, all of which have been referred to committees.

The House has agreed to the Conference Committee's report on the Supplementary bill by a vote of 110 to 32. It will be promptly passed by the Senate. It is substantially the Senate bill.

Filibustering Proclamation on the Rio Grande.

NEW ORLEANS, July 13.—The following proclamation is being circulated on the Rio Grande border:—

Americans, shall a civilized people of a great nation stand passive, and by their silence assent to the most barbarous act of the nineteenth century—the butchery in cold blood, by a mongrel race of God-forsaken wretches, of the man who, by treachery, became a prisoner of war, for what else was Maximilian but a prisoner of war? He was certainly not a filibuster, for he would not consent to become their Emperor until a large and powerful delegation of the representatives of the Mexican Government waited on him in Europe, and pressed his acceptance of the Mexican crown, and which he only accepted after much reluctance. History teaches that the Mexican people for nearly the last half century have been incapable of self government, while Maximilian has shown to the world that he was the best ruler they ever had, and was doing all that a wise man could do to develope the resources of that country until betrayed by Judas Iscariot, in whom he had trusted. Maximilian was one of nature's noblemen, because he was an educated Christian gentleman, and all his acts were high-toned and chivalric, and being the brother of an Emperor, he was a brave man, and died as a brave man should die, but his life was the most beautiful pearl sacrificed to beastly swine.

The civilized world will honor and revere his memory for his many virtues for ages to come, while it will shrink with horror and detestation from the perpetrators of this most dastardly outrage of modern history.

Americans, the bloody hound Escobedo has insolently and defiantly declared to the world that, before closing his military career, he hopes to see the blood of every foreigner spilt that resides in his country. Shall this be so? Out with this foul blot that stains the American continent!

Let us meet in our strength, that we may give public expression to our indignation, and let it fall on those who, in the eyes of the Christian world, are morally responsible for the death of Maximilian. Yea, even though it fall upon a Secretary of State whose little bell, alas! did not tinkle to save the life of one of the best men that ever existed. Honor to whom honor is due, but let justice be done though the Heavens fall. (Signed)

A NATIVE OF NEW YORK.

Cholera at Fort Hasker.

ST. LOUIS, July 13.—A special despatch from Junction City, Kansas, says that the cholera broke out at Fort Hasker June 28, since when over a dozen soldiers of the 38th Colored Infantry and several citizens, including George K. Eaton and William Edwards, of the Quartermaster's Department, and a brother of Captain Arons have died. There are now nearly twenty soldiers in the hospital, sick with the cholera. The Surgeon thinks the disease is caused by the recent overflow of the Smoky Hill river. Seven citizens of Salina and one of Junction City have also died.

Major Cooper, of the 7th Cavalry, shot himself through the head in a fit of temporary insanity, while on the march with General Custer.

The volunteer cavalry are rapidly arriving at Fort Harker.

The Indians have gone to receive their annuity goods from Leavenworth and Major Wynkoop. The Smoky Hill route is quiet.

The Theatre Comique at St. Louis Burned.

ST. LOUIS, July 13.—The Theatre Comique, on Fifth street, between Franklin avenue and Washington street, was totally destroyed by fire at 2 o'clock this morning. The origin of the fire is unknown, and the amount of loss and insurance has not been ascertained.

Escape of Prisoners.

ROCHESTER, July 13.—Six prisoners escaped last night from the county jail, and are still at large. Their crimes were bigamy, burglary, robbery, etc.

The Petroleum Market.

LONDON, June 13.—Petroleum closed at Antwerp last night at 41½f. for standard white.

912 ARCH STREET.—GAS FIXTURES, CHANDELIERS, BRONZE STATUARY, ETC.—VANKIRK & CO. would respectfully direct the attention of their friends and the public generally, to their large and elegant assortment of GAS FIXTURES, CHANDELIERS, and ORNAMENTAL BRONZE WARES. Those wishing handsome and thoroughly made Goods, at very reasonable prices, will find it to their advantage to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.
N. B.—Soiled or tarnished fixtures refinished with special care and at reasonable prices.
2 21 6m VANKIRK & CO.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD
GREAT TRUNK LINE
FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND, AND WYOMING VALLEYS, THE NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, May 6, 1867.
Leaving the Company's Depot, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—
MORNING ACCOMMODATION.
At 7:30 A. M., for Reading and intermediate Stations. Returning, leaves Reading at 6:30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9:10 P. M.
MORNING EXPRESS.
At 8:15 A. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove,

NUMBER CXXVIII.

A DIET FOR MENTAL DYSPEPTICS, AND A CURE FOR HY-POCHONDRIA, HY-POCRISY, OR ANY COMPLAINT OF A HY ORDER.

BY OUR SERIES EDITOR.

ALMANAC AND DIARY.

SHORT METRE-ILLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS FOR THE WEAK.

July.

Monday, 8.—Society for the Promotion of Cruelty to Animals advocates the erection of fountains in the streets, so as, in a measure, to aggravate the sufferings of muzzled dogs, and torment thirsty car horses.

Tuesday, 9.—Resolution introduced in Congress by Thad. Stevens to improve the House of Representatives by clearing off the Woods and drying up the Brooks that now obstruct that body. Referred to the Committee on Internal Improvements.

Wednesday, 10.—General Custer continues to make preparations to exterminate the Indians. One of his officers having succeeded in capturing an old squaw, Custer then let her go.

Thursday, 11.—Meeting of Councils. They make some preparations to give the freedom of the city to the cholera should it make its appearance this summer. If it does come, the idea was expressed that, like President Johnson, it would find no city officials to welcome it.

Friday, 12.—Surratt experiences a severe trial at Washington on account of the great heat of the weather. He perspired so freely in the Court room that his counsel made a motion to bail him out.

Saturday, 13.—SERIES COLUMN DAY. The Dutch make extensive preparations for taking "old Holland," and other refreshments, on their approaching Sunday picnic.

DOINGS OF THE HEAD CENTRE AT WASHINGTON.

The reading of the journal having been dispensed with, the Speaker said "Idaho"—here a voice interrupted, exclaiming "suppose the Speaker had a hoe, what has that to do with the business of this extra session?" he was in favor of energetic business, and he did not believe in members introducing their private affairs here, to take up the Government's time. After this member had finished the Speaker continued: "Idaho sends here copies of her laws, and Arizona the journal of her Legislature, to be referred to the Committee on Territories."

The House then took up the Reconstruction bill, which was discounted by Mr. Brooks, of New York, in nearly the following words:—He reminded the House that twenty-five years ago a man who was now drunk (sensation) and toasted by the British aristocracy, had, in Faneuil Hall—that Cradle of Liberty—proclaimed the Constitution of the United States to be a very sickly Constitution, which ought never to have been taken out of its cradle. After William Lloyd Garrison saw to what a mux his teaching had brought things, he takes cabin passage for Europe, leaving me to fight it out with his friends, instead of with him, as would be my greatest pleasure. He has seen four million blacks enfranchised, but he leaves the whole great white Democratic party in fetters.

This Reconstruction bill he would examine in sections, and would remark in passing that nothing could be so full of sections without in itself being "sectional," which was not among its least faults. The first section of this bill declares void the governments of ten of the States of this Union! Only think of it! He had been on the plains of Marathon and at Jones' Woods; had stood at the Pass of Thermopylæ and on the Long Bridge across the Potomac, but never was he so filled with enthusiasm as when he viewed the "quaker" guns at Manassas, or the jail where John Brown was hung, and other places of historical interest in Virginia; and yet this State, with a record so bright in history, with such paying tobacco crops, is to be struck out of the Union—a lost goat. And South Carolina, the land of Sumter and Morris' Island, with its big fleas; and Georgia, and Alabama and Mississippi, and others, which you can see in any atlas, and which now escaped his memory, are also to be struck out of the Union. Then—then, I ask, what is to become of the Democratic party?

As to Arkansas and Louisiana, that territory we purchased of France, he believed that France yet had a legal right to demand that the people of these States should be guaranteed in their rights under the treaty; and if he was Napoleon III, as soon as the Exhibition was over he would march to New Orleans and knock Phil. Sheridan higher than a kite. He knew not what the President of the United States would do—he would like to see the person that did—but he knew what he would do. He would send Sheridan to Maine, where the thermometer is most all the year in the neighborhood of zero, and no liquor can be bought in less quantities than ten gallons. That is no place, he would add, for a Democrat. He would furthermore send

SICKLES TO WALRUSSIA.

to stick the Star-Spangled Banner in the nose of every whale, to stop his blubbering, and to teach the Esquimaux to vote for Sickles and the whole ticket. But they threaten to impeach the President, and to put in his place the Gregarine and Carnivorous President of the Senate. Let them do it! If he was President Johnson he would never let Congress enforce a law upon him, or have in his Cabinet a Secretary whose name he could not remember under all circumstances.

Mr. Garfield tried to interrupt the running Brooks, but the Speaker stated that the gentleman from New York from the outset stated that he wanted time to take breath, without every little puppet jumping up at him. He was allowed, therefore, in the language of the song, to "Blow On."

He continued: If there was anything that grieved him more than anything else in these late times, it was what was to become of the Dem——it was the assent of lawyers on the other side to have the bill of rights and lefts overthrown. Twelve millions of people were deprived of the privilege of voting with the Democratic party by five men dressed in soldier clothes. The gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Stevens) had at first proposed confiscation in the South, but this bill confiscates their votes.

The bill was

IN THE FACE AND EYES OF ALL HISTORY,

and in violation of every law of the Tammany Society. Even the Tartars, when they conquered China, did not administer a dose like this; this is worse than a Tartar emetic. They did not break China, but these people have left none of the original furniture of the States, but supply its place with Freedmen's Bureaus. This law was not as respectable as the rule of the Czar, or the Emperor of Austria, for when the Hungarians were subjugated, people were still allowed to wear Kossuth hats. The Sultan of Turkey, Abdul Aziz, is an Abdul Aswaz, compared to these in Sultan fellows, like Sickles, Pope, Schofield, and others. The least intelligent of all the races on the continent had been selected to vote against the Democratic party.

All history showed that

SUCH EXPERIMENTS AS THIS

were disastrous. In conclusion, he declared it was the proudest hour in his public life, etc., when he could make his remonstrances against the outrageous Military bill, and speak a word of comfort to the Democratic party.

Mr. Garfield, referring to Mr. Brooks' allusion to Mr. Wade's gregarianism, reminded him and the House that Senator Wade had disclaimed the sentiments imputed to him, and if repeated, the Senator would Wade into the party making the assertion.

Mr. Fernando Wood then took the floor in opposition to the bill. He said

HE WOULD LIKE TO OCCUPY THE FLOOR

for a few minutes. He reviewed the President in full. General Jackson would not have done like President Johnson did, when Schofield came to Washington, leaving his District, to inquire about his duty; General Jackson would swear "by the Eternal" at him, and send him back again with a flea in his ear. Did President Johnson do that? No!

General Dan Sickles wants half a million of dollars to see him through, and half a dozen ships to his order. Aren't he a military despot? These District Commanders are placed above the law.

No matter what crime they might commit, no matter whose hen-roosts they might rob, who has the power to tar and feather them? None. In conclusion, he said the people of the South are entirely indifferent as to whether or not you allow them to vote, but our Democratic clubs are not: we will give them no rest, nor Congress no rest, until we again see the old Democratic party coming up in its ancient strength.

Mr. Stevens now said, as these gentlemen have done speaking on their side, and before the bad effects of their speech wears off the House, he would ask for a vote.

The bill was then passed by a vote of 119 yeas to 31 nays, including Messrs. Brooks and Wood, of New York.

After Mr. Stevens returned thanks to the two New York chums for their speeches, the House adjourned.

The New York *Herald* reporter gives the following account of the President's visit to New Haven:—

"The students clasped the President and the Secretary by the coat-tails, and pressed around them in the most violent manner. Mr. Johnson bore it smilingly, and though heated with exertion, seemed to enjoy it as one of the pleasantest episodes in his checkered career. Seward made repeated efforts to smile, but they decidedly failed."

We here give a view of Mr. Seward's failure, as reported by the New York *Herald*.

The present session of Congress has a tank of iced lemonade always on draught at the office of the Sergeant-at-Arms. This might be called an *ade* to legislation.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.—JOY, COE & CO. Agents for the "TELEGRAPH" and Newspaper Press of the whole country, have REMOVED from FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets to No 144 S. SIXTH Street second door above WALNUT.
OFFICES:—No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia; TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York. 7 30 4p

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HIGHWAYS—OFFICE, No. 104 S. FIFTH Street. Philadelphia, July 10, 1867.
NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.
Sealed Proposals will be received at the Office of the Chief Commissioner of Highways until 12 o'clock M., on MONDAY, 15th inst., for the construction of a Sewer on the line of Rittenhouse street, from the northeasterly side of Germantown avenue to Honey run, to be built of brick, circular in form, with a clear inside diameter of three feet, and with such inlets and manholes as may be directed by the Chief Engineer and Surveyor—to be paid for out of Item No. 20 of appropriation made to the Department of Highways, etc., for the year 1867, and the contractor will be required to keep the street and sewer in good order for three years after the sewer is finished.
When the street is occupied by a City Passenger Railroad track, the Sewer shall be constructed alongside of said track in such manner as not to obstruct or interfere with the safe passage of the cars thereon; and no claim for remuneration shall be paid the contractor by the company using said track, as specified in Act of Assembly approved May 8, 1865.
All Bidders are invited to be present at the time and place of opening the said Proposals. Each proposal will be accompanied by a certificate that a Bond has been filed in the Law Department as directed by Ordinance of May 25, 1865. If the Lowest Bidder shall not execute a contract within five days after the work is awarded, he will be deemed as declining, and will be held liable on his bond for the difference between his bid and the next highest bid.
Specifications may be had at the Department of Surveys, which will be strictly adhered to.
W. W. SMEDLEY,
7 11 3t Chief Commissioner of Highways.

I. O. O. F.
FIRST GRAND UNION EXCURSION OF LODGES
FRIENDSHIP, DECATUR,
AMITY, MORNING STAR,
AND ENTERPRISE,
TO
CAPE MAY ON WEDNESDAY, July 17.
Tickets, $1 75.
Children's Tickets, 90c.
For sale at HALL, N. SIXTH Street, of the Committee, and at No. 47 S. Second Street.
FINNEY'S BRASS AND STRING BAND ON THE OCCASION. [7 10 5t
Last Boat leaves Market Street Wharf at 6 A. M.

CRITTENDEN'S
COMMERCIAL COLLEGE,
No. 637 CHESNUT Street, corner of Seventh.
BOOK-KEEPING in all its branches,
PENMANSHIP, Plain and Ornamental.
COMMERCIAL ARITHMETIC,
BUSINESS PAPERS, ETC.
No vacations. Students instructed at such hours as may best suit their convenience. Open from 9 A. M. to 1 P. M., and from 3 P. M to 7 P. M.
Catalogues furnished on application. [628 fmim4p
The Crittenden Commercial Arithmetic and Business Manual, price, $1 25, for sale at the College.

GEORGE W. FORD, DOCK STREET, one door below Third, collects Bounty, Pension; Ration Money, and all claims against the Government. For a speedy settlement, call on Mr. FORD who is well versed with all the details of the business. 612 1m

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT—the Elixir of Life. Ponce de Leon and his companions sought in vain for the fabled waters of rejuvenescence amid the orange groves and flowery meads of Florida. It was left for Holloway to discover the true antidote to Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Scrofula, Sore Leg Ulcers, Burns, Scalds, etc., in his admirable remedies of Pills and Ointment, which have been astonishing the world for upwards of fifty years, by their marvellous cures in every type of disease.
Sold by all Druggists. 7 9 tuthss6t

OF ALL HYGEIAN WATERS THAT bubble from the earth, that of the Seltzer Spring in Germany is held to be the best cathartic, corrective, and restorative. But it has some impurities, all of which are omitted, while all its peculiar virtues are intensified, in TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT.
SOLD BY DRUGGISTS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD. [7 9tuths3t4p

DIVIDENDS.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY—OFFICE, No. 227 S. FOURTH Street.
PHILADELPHIA, June 26, 1867.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.
The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed on SATURDAY, the 6th of July next, and be reopened on TUESDAY, July 16, 1867.
A Dividend of FIVE PER CENT has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of National and State Taxes, payable in cash on and after the 15th of July next to the holders thereof, as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on the 6th of July next.
All orders for Dividends must be witnessed and stamped.
6 26 6w S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE WEST PHILADELPHIA PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, northwest corner of FORTY-FIRST and HAVERFORD Streets.
PHILADELPHIA, July 9, 1867.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of
FIVE PER CENT,
on the capital stock, clear of all taxes, payable on and after the 19th instant.
The Books for the Transfer of Stock will be closed until that date.
7 10 wsm5t SAMUEL P. HUHN, Treasurer.

OFFICE PHILADELPHIA CITY PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 4130 CHESNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, July 1, 1867.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this date, a dividend of ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS per share was declared, payable to the Stockholders, or their legal representatives, on and after the 11th inst.
Transfer Books closed until 11th inst.
7 2 2w WM. W. COLKET, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF SECOND AND THIRD STREETS PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 2455 FRANKFORD Road.
PHILADELPHIA, July 10, 1867.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Second and Third Streets Passenger Railway Company, held this day, a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company was declared, payable after the 19th instant, free of tax.
The transfer books will be closed from the 12th to the 19th instant, both days inclusive.
7 11 1hstu5t] E. MITCHELL CORNELL, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA, No. 232 WALNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, July 8, 1867.
The Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of SIX PER CENT., payable on demand, free of taxes.
7 8 2w CHARLES PLATT, Secretary.

AMERICAN LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY,
PHILADELPHIA, July 11, 1867.
The Trustees have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable to the Stockholders, clear of taxes, on demand.
7 12 3t JOHN S. WILSON, Secretary.

GEORGE PLOWMAN,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
No. 232 CARTER STREET,
And No. 141 DOCK Street.
Machine Work and Millwrighting promptly attended to. 1 1y

FINANCIAL.

THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

THEIR FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS AS AN INVESTMENT.

The rapid progress of the Union Pacific Railroad, now building west from Omaha, Nebraska, and forming, with its western connections, an unbroken line across the continent, attracts attention to the value of the First Mortgage Bonds which the Company now offer the public. The first question asked by prudent investors is, "Are these bonds secure?" Next, "Are they a profitable investment?" To reply in brief:—

First. The early completion of the whole great line to the Pacific is as certain as any future business event can be. The Government grant of over twenty million acres of land and fifty million dollars in its own bonds practically guarantees it. One-fourth of the work is already done, and the track continues to be laid at the rate of two miles a day.

Second. The Union Pacific Railroad bonds are issued upon what promises to be one of the most profitable lines of railroad in the country. For many years it must be the only line connecting the Atlantic and Pacific; and being without competition, it can maintain remunerative rates.

Third. 376 miles of this road are finished, and fully equipped with depots, locomotives, cars, etc., and two trains are daily running each way. The materials for the remaining 141 miles to the eastern base of the Rocky Mountains are on hand, and it is under contract to be done in September.

Fourth. The net earnings of the sections already finished are several times greater than the gold interest upon the First Mortgage bonds upon such sections, and if not another mile of the road were built, the part already completed would not only pay interest and expenses, but be profitable to the Company.

Fifth. The Union Pacific Railroad bonds can be issued only as the road progresses, and therefore can never be in the market unless they represent a *bona fide* property.

Sixth. Their amount is strictly limited by law to a sum equal to what is granted by the United States Government, and for which it takes a second lien as its security. This amount upon the first 517 miles west from Omaha is only $16,000 per mile.

Seventh. The fact that the United States Government considers a second lien upon the road a good investment, and that some of the shrewdest railroad builders of the country have already paid in five million dollars upon the stock (which is to them a third lien), may well inspire confidence in a first lien.

Eighth. Although it is not claimed that there can be any better securities than Governments, there are parties who consider a first mortgage upon such a property as this the very best security in the world, and who sell their Governments to reinvest in these bonds, thus securing a greater interest.

Ninth. As the Union Pacific Railroad bonds are offered for the present at 90 cents on the dollar and accrued interest, they are the cheapest security in the market, being 15 per cent. less than United States stocks.

Tenth. At the current rate of premiums on gold they pay

OVER NINE PER CENT. INTEREST.

The daily subscriptions are already large, and they will continue to be received in New York by the
CONTINENTAL NATIONAL BANK, No. 7 NASSAU Street.
CLARK, DODGE & CO., Bankers, No. 51 WALL Street.
JOHN J. CISCO & SON Bankers, No. 33 WALL Street.
And by BANKS AND BANKERS generally throughout the United States, of whom maps and descriptive pamphlets may be obtained. They will also be sent by mail from the Company's Office, No. 20 NASSAU Street, New York, on application. Subscribers will select their own Agents, in whom they have confidence, who alone will be responsible to them for the safe delivery of the Bonds.

JOHN J. CISCO, TREASURER,
NEW YORK.

Subscriptions will be received in Philadelphia by
THE TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK.
DE HAVEN & BROTHER.
TOWNSEND WHELEN & CO.
J. E. LEWARS & CO. 7 1 mwfs6t

U. S. SECURITIES
A SPECIALTY.
SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 16 S. THIRD ST., PHILADELPHIA. | NO. 3 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK
ORDERS FOR STOCKS AND GOLD EXECUTED IN PHILADELPHIA AND NEW YORK 1 1y

7 3-10s—SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES
CONVERTED WITHOUT CHARGE INTO THE NEW
5-20s.
BONDS DELIVERED AT ONCE.
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES WANTED at highest market rates.
WM. PAINTER & CO.,
3 12 NO. 36 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

7 3-10s EXCHANGED FOR
5-20s
ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.
DE HAVEN & BRO.,
3 12 3m NO. 40 SOUTH THIRD ST.

FINANCIAL

NOTICE
TO THE HOLDERS
OF THE
LOAN OF THE COMMONWEALTH
OF PENNSYLVANIA
DUE AFTER JULY 1, 1856, AND BEFORE JULY 2, 1860.

Holders of the following LOANS OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA are requested to present them for payment (Principal and Interest) at

The Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank of Philadelphia.

Loan of March 30, 1830, due March 4, 1858.
" February 16, 1833, due July 1, 1858.
" March 27, 1833, due July 1, 1858.
" January 26, 1839, due July 1, 1859.
" June 7, 1839, due August 1, 1859.
" March 30, 1832, due July 1, 1860.
" April 5, 1832, due July 1, 1860.

Also, all BANK CHARTER LOANS due prior to July 2, 1860.

All of the above LOANS will cease to draw interest after August 15, 1867.

JOHN W. GEARY, GOVERNOR.
JOHN F. HARTRANFT, AUDITOR-GENERAL.
WILLIAM H. KEMBLE, STATE TREASURER.
6 15 stuth 8 15

NEW STATE LOAN.
THE NEW SIX PER CENT
STATE LOAN,
Free from all State, County, and Municipal Taxation,

Will be furnished in sums to suit, on application to either of the undersigned:—

JAY COOKE & CO.,
DREXEL & CO.,
6 6 1m4p] E. W. CLARKE & CO.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE PURCHASED THE
NEW SIX PER CENT.
REGISTERED LOAN
OF THE
LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY,
DUE IN 1897.
INTEREST PAYABLE QUARTERLY, FREE OF UNITED STATES AND STATE TAXES,
AND OFFER IT FOR SALE AT THE LOW PRICE OF
NINETY-TWO,
AND ACCRUED INTEREST FROM MAY

This LOAN is secured by a first mortgage on Company's Railroad, constructed and to be structed, extending from the southern boundary f the borough of Mauch Chunk to the Delaware River at Easton, including their bridge across the saidriver now in process of construction, together with all the Company's rights, liberties, and franchises appertaining to the said Railroad and Bridge.
Copies of the mortgage may be had on application at the office of the Company, or o either of the undersigned.
DREXEL & CO.
E. W. CLARK & CO.
JAY COOKE & CO. [6 11tf
W. H. NEWBOLD, SON & ABBTSEN.

SEVENTH NATIONAL BANK
OF PHILADELPHIA,
NORTHWEST CORNER OF FOURTH AND MARKET STREETS
GEORGE W. HILL, PRESIDENT,
F. B. HALL, CASHIER,
OFFERS EVERY ADVANTAGE TO DEPOSITORS
Bankers', Merchants', and Manufacturers' Accounts solicited 4 18 thstu1m

FINANCIAL.

HARRISBURG, JUNE 29, 1867.

TO THE HOLDERS
OF THE
LOANS
OF THE
COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
DUE JULY 1, 1868.

THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE SINKING FUND WILL RECEIVE PROPOSALS UNTIL SEPTEMBER 3, 1867, FOR THE REDEMPTION OF
ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS
OF THE
Loans of this Commonwealth
DUE JULY 1, 1868.

Holders will address their proposals to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, and endorsed "PROPOSALS FOR THE REDEMPTION OF LOANS OF 1868."

FRANCIS JORDAN, SECRETARY OF STATE.
JOHN F. HARTRANFT, AUDITOR-GENERAL.
WILLIAM H. KEMBLE, STATE TREASURER.
7 2 tuthst9 3

BANKING HOUSE
OF
JAY COOKE & CO.,
NOS. 113 AND 114 S. THIRD ST., PHILA.
Dealers in all Government Securities,
OLD 5-20s WANTED
IN EXCHANGE FOR NEW.
A LIBERAL DIFFERENCE ALLOWED.
Compound Interest Notes Wanted.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
Collections made. Stocks bought and sold on Commission.
Special business accommodations reserved for ladies. [6 24 3m

7 3-10s,
ALL SERIES,
CONVERTED INTO
Five-Twenties of 1865,
JANUARY AND JULY,
WITHOUT CHARGE.
BONDS DELIVERED IMMEDIATELY.
DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
10,2]rp NO. 40 S. THIRD STREET.

NATIONAL
BANK OF THE REPUBLIC,
809 and 811 CHESNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
CAPITAL.....$1,000,000
DIRECTORS.
Joseph T. Bailey, Nathan Hilles, Benj. Rowland, Jr., Samuel A. Bispham, Edward B. Orne, William Ervien, Osgood Welsh, Frederick A. Hoyt, Wm. H. Rhawn.
WM. H. RHAWN, President, *Late Cashier of the Central National Bank.*
JOS. P. MUMFORD Cashier, 5 1] *Late of the Philadelphia National Bank*

JOHN CRUMP,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
SHOPS: NO. 213 LODGE STREET, AND NO. 1733 CHESNUT STREET,
5 2 PHILADELPHIA

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS.—Principal Depot, No. 304 CHESNUT Street. Central Depot, No. 108 S. FIFTH Street, one door below Chesnut. Established 1862.
Revenue Stamps of every description constantly on hand in any amount.
Orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to.
United States Notes, Drafts on Philadelphia or New York, or current funds received in payment.
Particular attention paid to agent orders.
The decisions of the Commission can be consulted, and any information regarding the law cheerfully given. 3

For the Evening Telegraph.

"KISS ME QUICK—MY MOTHER'S COMING."

BY N. S READ.

The evening breeze flew freshly by,
And twilight's dreamy shades fell o'er us,
We heard the whippoorwill's sad cry
As bright the fire-flies flamed before us.
We stood beneath the locust tree
And listened to the wild bees humming,
When Fanny softly said to me—
"Oh, kiss me quick—my mother's coming."

Chorus.

We stood beneath the locust tree
And listened to the wild bees humming,
When Fanny softly said to me—
"Oh, kiss me quick—my mother's coming."

Now man, if wooed by cup or lip,
Deserves but bitter shame betide him,
If he refuse to take the sip
Or taste the goods the gods provide him.
Of course, at once I gave the kiss,
And timid fear to love succumbing,
Poor Fanny, in the moment's bliss,
Forgot she feared her mother's coming.
We stood beneath the locust tree, etc.

But after pleasure cometh pain,
And as our ready lips were parting,
She glanced towards the shady lane
Where swallows in their play were darting,
She saw her mother drawing nigh,
With angry looks each sense benumbing,
And as she fled I heard her sigh—
"I knew I heard my mother coming."
We stood beneath the locust tree, etc.

CAPITULATION OF VERA CRUZ.

Order and Tranquility Secured—Reported Assassination of the French Minister to Mexico.

VERA CRUZ, July 2.—The English steamer Solent, which was to have left to-day at noon, is remaining in port awaiting important telegraphic despatches which are expected to arrive from the interior for the different consulates at this place. This city has been in a decidedly feverish state since the capture of Maximilian and his forces, which would have been allayed long since by the surrender of the city (of Vera Cruz) to General Benevides, commanding the Liberal forces, had it not been for the unfortunate appearance of our harbor of the great Mexican filibuster, Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna.

Some of the circumstances relative to the forcible seizure of Santa Anna from the Virgina at sea may not have been reported, and I cannot refrain from particularly referring to the astute rejoinder of the Mexican officer to the commanding officer of the Virginia when the latter proposed to prevent Santa Anna's removal from his vessel by the spreading of the American flag on the gangway or other passageway; Captain Daken remarking that forcible possession of Santa Anna could not be effected except by trampling upon the American flag, the Mexican officer replied, "We shall not trample upon or insult that flag, but will pass him under it." Accordingly, covering forward some of his men, he directed them to raise up the stars and stripes, and while the manœuver was in this position Santa Anna was passed on board of the Liberal war sloop. This was intended as a complimentary and mediatorial act on their part, and must certainly give him a reputation for shrewdness which we are not inclined usually to attribute to Mexicans.

It is not positively known what disposition has been made of Marquez, and all sorts of rumors and representations are made.

We have to announce the execution of Maximilian at Queretaro on the 19th of June, together with Twenty more officers: among the latter are Miramon and Mejia. We have not been able to learn what, if anything, was the dying speech of the Archduke. Our papers of the 30th contain a reported "farewell" by Maximilian; but it is the same which appeared soon after his capture in the papers of the United States, and which, I think, has been pronounced a forgery.

The commanding officer of the Austrian sloop-of-war which left here a week since is said to have, by telegraph to the city of Mexico, demanded his body, which demand was refused. As their orders were to await at Vera Cruz the departure of Maximilian from Mexico, or the establishment of his empire, and as neither of these issues were longer possible, the Elizabeth sailed hence, and is expected to receive orders by the cable at New Orleans as to her future movements.

Notwithstanding the fall of the empire and the execution of its head, the Imperial Commissioner, backed by his generals at the place, refused to surrender the city to General Benevides, commanding the besieging Liberal forces, vainly dreaming that some fortuitous circumstance would enable them to avoid the impending issue by raising the flag of Santa Anna, looking for some indirect deliverance of this illustrious from the strong hands of his captors at Sisal. The American and English Consuls, Messrs. Saulnier and Ledwitch, who have wisely adopted a determined and manly course throughout these Mexican troubles, remonstrated with the Imperial authorities upon the folly of their suicidal course, were finally successful, and made an arrangement for the surrender of the city to themselves preparatory to their surrender to the Liberal authorities. These gentlemen foreseeing that the immediate occupation by General Benevides and his forces might result in some of the usual excesses of a conquering army, proposed that the foreign troops, who numbered about five hundred, and were in the Imperial army, should be removed from the city before such occupation. This step was resisted by the foreign troops, and they threatened to sack the city, representing that they had been deceived by promises of good rations and one dollar a day for their pay—neither of which had they received. This mutinous disposition was quelled by the appearance of the American gunboat Tacony and the French war vessel Jason, it being made known that any such attempt would be followed by active and determined retaliatory measures. Under the supervision of the above Consuls a purse was raised by voluntary subscription among the citizens, and the sum of about an ounce was placed in the pockets of those adventurers on the American continent, a steamer was provided, and they were conducted in the Mouille to embark for the nearest friendly port—it is understood Mobile. On their arrival there they exhibited a further continuous disposition, and some of them bore their arms, threatening violence. At this juncture the American and English Consuls personally appeared among them and individually relieved them of the arms, some throwing them into the sea and otherwise demonstrating their dissatisfaction and disgust. They were finally all crowded on board and sailed, thus removing the opportunity for any collision on the entrance of Liberal forces. At this juncture General Gomez, commanding San Juan de Ulloa, was no longer able to restrain his united and unpaid troops, who threatened to fire upon the city. Commander Roe, of the Tacony, and the commander of the English war vessel Jason, upon receiving this information, immediately communicated with them as they lay in front in the city and San Juan, informing them that such acts would be prevented by them as far as the capacity of their guns and their courage would permit. This resulted in the abandonment of warlike measures on the part of the occupants of San Juan.

The foreign legion sailed on the 26th of June, and on the 27th Consuls Saulnier and Ledwitch (American and English) made a surrender of the city to General Benevides. No violence was committed whatever on their entrance, no one was injured, and the occupation seemed but the advent of a friendly force. In fact, the majority of the people of Vera Cruz are of Liberal sympathies, and much credit is due to Messrs. Saulnier and Ledwitch for their active interference and their successful attempts to spare the effusion of blood.

Senor Don Domingo Burean and Quevas were not found. They are reported to have gotten out of the country by sea, or be still hidden in the country. A large treasury bag is said to be in their immediate company.

The fever is abating at Vera Cruz, and prices are decidedly lower. Markets are well supplied from the gardens of the neighborhood, and we are hoping for a long respite from scarcity of food and revolution.

Yesterday General Gomez went alongside of the English packet ship from the Spanish man-of-war and asked to be taken as passenger to Havana. The Commander of the Solent, fearful of an unfortunate sequel should he consent, refused to receive him as a passenger, and he returned to the Spanish man-of-war. This was well, for in the evening of yesterday the Liberal authorities searched for him on board the Solent, and had he been found there the result would have been doubtful.

Remain in the harbor of Vera Cruz:—American steam gunboat Tacony, Spanish man-of-war Ulloa. The Jason sailed for Jamaica on the 30th ult. On the 1st July a French man-of-war left with sixty refugees on board.

GAS STOVES FOR
COOKING AND HEATING.
BY GAS AND AIR COMBINED.

THE JAR

The Best, the Cheapest, the Surest, the most Reliable, the most easily cleaned, the self-sealing, self-testing, Flexible Cap CARLISLE JAR.

THE REPEATING LIGHT,
PRICE, 75 CENTS.

PATENT ICE CREAM FREEZERS

CHARLES BURNHAM & CO.,
NO. 119 SOUTH TENTH STREET,
Corner of Hanson.
6 14 1m

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

AMERICAN WATCHES.

W. W. CASSIDY,
NO. 12 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
PHILADELPHIA
ASKS ATTENTION TO HIS
VARIED AND EXTENSIVE STOCK
OF
GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES
AND
SILVER-WARE.

Customers may be assured that none but the best articles, at reasonable prices, will be sold at his store
A fine assortment of
PLATED-WARE CONSTANTLY ON HAND
WATCHES and JEWELRY carefully repaired. All orders by mail promptly attended to. [4 10 wm3m

CARD TO THE PUBLIC.

The undersigned would call the attention of the trade, as well as the public, to the large and superior stock of
STERLING SILVER AND PLATED-WARE
To be found at their manufactory,
No. 35 South THIRD Street, and at the Warerooms, No. 1126 CHESNUT Street.

These goods are all of their own manufacture. As Mr. SMYTH is a practical workman, their PLATED and SILVER-WARE is superior to any in the market.

Having furnished some of the largest hotels in the country when he was the practical partner of the late firm known as Mead & Smyth, the goods can be seen in daily use, and will recommend themselves, at the following hotels:—
GIRARD HOUSE, Philadelphia.
LA PIERRE HOUSE, Philadelphia.
ASHLAND HOUSE, Philadelphia.
ST. CHARLES HOTEL, Pittsburg.
UNITED STATES HOTEL, Atlantic City, N. J.
NATIONAL HOTEL, Washington, D. C.

Although we keep constantly on hand a large and varied stock of the above goods, when desired they may be made to order of any given pattern, at short notice. SMYTH & ADAIR,
6 27 thstu3mrp] Manufactory, No. 35 S. THIRD St. Wareroom, No. 1126 CHESNUT Street.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.

Diamond Dealers and Jewellers,

NO. 802 CHESNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA

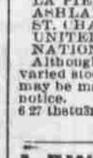
Would invite the attention of purchasers to their large and handsome assortment of
DIAMONDS,
WATCHES,
JEWELRY,
SILVER-WARE,
ETC. ETC.

ICE PITCHERS in great variety.
A large assortment of small STUDS, for eyelet holes, just received.
WATCHES repaired in the best manner, and guaranteed. 5 12 4p

C. B. KITCHEN,
JEWELER,
S. E. Corner TENTH and CHESNUT.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.
DIAMONDS, WATCHES,
JEWELRY, SILVER-WARE,
BRONZES.
ALL GOODS MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY CAREFULLY REPAIRED.
Particular attention paid to Manufacturing all articles in our line. [3 21 thstu

JOHN BOWMAN,



No. 704 ARCH Street,
PHILADELPHIA,
MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN
SILVER AND PLATED WARE
Our GOODS are decidedly the cheapest in the city
FOR TRIPLE PLATE, A NO. 1. [3 26]

WATCHES, JEWELRY.

W. W. CASSIDY,
NO. 12 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
Offers an entirely new and most carefully selected stock of
AMERICAN AND GENEVA WATCHES,
JEWELRY,
SILVER-WARE, AND FANCY ARTICLES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, suitable
FOR BRIDAL OR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
An examination will show my stock to be unsurpassed in quality and cheapness.
Particular attention paid to repairing. 8 16]

HENRY HARPER,
No. 520 ARCH Street,
Manufacturer and Dealer in
WATCHES,
FINE JEWELRY,
SILVER-PLATED WARE, AND
SOLID SILVER-WARE.

FRENCH CLOCKS.

G. RUSSELL & CO.,
NO. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
Have just received per steamship Europe, an invoice of
MANTLE CLOCKS,
Purchased in Paris since the opening of the Exposition, which for beauty of design and workmanship, cannot be excelled, and they are offered at prices which invite competition. 5 26]

C. & A. PEQUIGNOT,
Manufacturers of
Gold and Silver Watch Cases,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
WATCHES.
Office—No. 13 South SIXTH Street,
Manufactory—No. 22 South FIFTH Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

MUSICAL BOXES

Large and small sizes, playing from 2 to 12 airs, and costing from $5 to $300. Our assortment comprises such choice melodies as—
"When the Swallows Homeward Fly."
"Evening Song to the Virgin."
"La Marseillaise."
"Home, Sweet Home."
"Faust Waltz," etc. etc.
Besides beautiful selections from the various Operas, Imported direct, and for sale at moderate prices, by
FARR & BROTHER,
Importers of Watches, etc.,
11 15smthrp] No. 324 CHESNUT St., below Fourth

SHIPPING

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLing at Queenstown.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails. RETURN TICKETS TO PARIS AND BACK, FIRST CLASS, $200 GOLD.

ETNA.....Wednesday, July 17
CITY OF PARIS.....Saturday, July 20
EDINBURGH.....Wednesday, July 24
CITY OF ANTWERP.....Saturday, July 27
CITY OF WASHINGTON.....Wednesday, July 31

And each succeeding Saturday and Wednesday, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
First Cabin	$110	Steerage	$30
To London	115	To London	35
To Paris	125	To Paris	45

Passage by the Wednesday Steamers:—First Cabin, $110; Steerage, $30, Payable in U. S. Currency.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's office. JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 BROADWAY, N. Y.,
8 7] or No. 411 CHESNUT St., Philadelphia.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET, AT REDUCED RATES.
DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND IRELAND, SCOTLAND, AND WALES.
For particulars apply to
JAY COOKE, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 36 SOUTH Street, and No. 23 BROADWAY,
1 1 Or to THOS. T. DEARLE, No. 217 WALNUT St

PHILADELPHIA RICHMOND AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE.
THROUGH AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.
THROUGH RECEIPTS TO NEWBERN,
Also, all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad, and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Norfolk, Petersburg, South-Side Railroad, and Richmond and Danville Railroad.
The regularity, safety, and cheapness of this route commend it to the public as the most desirable medium for carrying every description of freight.
No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.
Steamships insure at lowest rates, and leave regularly from first wharf above Market street.
Freight received daily.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO.
No. 14 North and South Wharves.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO, Agents at Norfolk. 6 1

THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE,
FOR NEW ORLEANS, LA.
STAR OF THE UNION, 1076 tons, Capt. T. N. Cooksey
JUNIATA, 1213 tons, Captain P. F. Hoxie,
TIOGA, 1073 tons, Captain J. F. Morse,
Will leave this port every two weeks alternately, touching at Havana returning, for freight and passengers.
The TIOGA will leave for New Orleans on ——, at 8 o'clock A. M., from Pier No. 18 (second wharf below Spruce street).
The STAR OF THE UNION will leave New Orleans for this port July 20.
Through bills of lading signed for freight to Mobile, Galveston, Natchez, Vicksburg, Memphis, Nashville, Cairo, St. Louis, Louisville, and Cincinnati.
WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
4 1] No. 314 S. Delaware avenue.
Agents at New Orleans, Creevy, Nickerson & Co.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR LINE
FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
TONAWANDA, 850 tons, Captain Wm. Jennings.
WYOMING, 850 tons, Captain Jacob Teal.
The steamship WYOMING will leave for the above port on Saturday, July 13, at 8 o'clock A. M., from Arch street wharf.
Through passage tickets sold and freight taken for all points in connection with the Georgia Central Railroad. WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
No. 314 S. Delaware avenue.
Agents at Savannah, Hunter & Gammell. [4 1]

THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE
FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.
The steamship PIONEER, 812 tons, Captain J. Bennett, will leave for the above port on —— July —, at 8 o'clock A. M., from Pier 18 (second wharf below spruce street).
Bills of lading signed at through and reduced rates to all principal points in North Carolina.
Agents at Wilmington, Worth & Daniel.
WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
4 1] No. 314 S. Delaware avenue.

HAVANA STEAMERS.
SEMI-MONTHLY LINE,
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.
The Steamships
HENDRICK HUDSON.....CAPTAIN HOWES
STARS AND STRIPES.....CAPTAIN HOLMES
These Steamers will leave this port for Havana every other Tuesday at 8 A. M.
The Steamship STARS AND STRIPES (Holmes, Master), will sail for Havana on TUESDAY MORNING, July 16, at 8 o'clock.
Passage to Havana, $50 currency.
No freight received after Saturday.
For Freight or Passage apply to
THOMAS WATTSON & SONS,
5 18 No. 140 N. DELAWARE Avenu

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO Alexandria, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria for the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.
Steamers leave regularly from the first wharf above Market street.
Freight received daily.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South Wharves,
J. B. DAVIDSON, Agent at Georgetown.
M. ELDRIDGE & Co., Agents at Alexandria, Virginia. 6 1

OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY.—DAILY LINE FOR BALTIMORE, via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal.
Philadelphia and Baltimore Union Steamboat Company, daily at 2 o'clock P. M.
The Steamers of this line are now plying regularly between this port and Baltimore, leaving the second wharf below Arch street daily at 2 o'clock P. M. (Sundays excepted),
Carrying all description of Freight as low as any other line.
Freight handled with great care, delivered promptly, and forwarded to all points beyond the terminus free of commission.
Particular attention paid to the transportation of all description of Merchandise, Horses, Carriages, etc, etc.
For further information, apply to
JOHN D. RUOFF, Agent,
5 16] No. 18 N. DELAWARE Avenue.

FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL.
Express Steamboat Company Steam Propellers leave Daily from first wharf below Market street. Through in twenty-four hours. Goods forwarded to all points, North, East and West, free of commission.
Freights received at the lowest rates.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
No. 14 South Wharves.
JAMES HAND, Agent,
No. 164 Wall street, New York. 1 1

FOR NEW YORK.—SWIFTSURE Transportation Company Despatch and Swiftsure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, on and after the 15th of March, leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.
For freight, which will be taken upon accommodating terms, apply to
WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
1 1] No. 132 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—The undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired, and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to the vessels entrusted to him for repairs.
Captains or Agents, Ship-Carpenters, and Machinists having vessels to repair, are solicited to call.
Having the agency for the sale of "Weiterstedt's Patent Metallic Composition" for Copper paint, for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on reasonable terms.
JOHN H. HAMMITT,
Kensington Screw Dock,
1] DELAWARE Avenue, above Laurel street.

PROPOSALS FOR BEEF.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., July 11, 1867.
Sealed Proposals in duplicate will be received by the undersigned at No. 1108 GIRARD Street, Third Floor, or directed in Post Office Box 1338, in this city, until 10 A. M., July 18, 1867, for furnishing the United States troops, employes, etc., at Fort Delaware, Del., with
FRESH BEEF
of a good marketable quality, in equal proportion of fore and hind quarters, excluding necks, shanks, and kidney tallow. Also,
CORNED BEEF
of the best quality and the usual corning pieces. The said Beef to be delivered free of cost to the troops, etc., at Fort Delaware, Del., in such quantities and at such times as may be required by the commanding officer at Fort Delaware, and to continue in force four (4) months, commencing on the 1st day of August, 1867, or such less time as the Commissary-General shall direct, and subject to his approval.
Bidders will make separate proposals for each article, and in separate letters, and, upon acceptance of their bids, will give such security as may be required for the faithful performance of their agreement.
Bids must be endorsed "Proposals for Beef etc."
C. L. KILBURN,
7 10 6t Brevet Brig.-General, A. C. G. S.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY, Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.
Office, S. E. corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets Philadelphia.
MARINE INSURANCES
vessels, cargo, and freight, to all parts of the world.
INLAND INSURANCES
on goods by river, canal, lake, and land carriage, to all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
on merchandise generally.
On Stores, Dwelling Houses, etc

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY.
November 1, 1866.

$100,000	United States 5 Per Cent. Loan, 1871	$114,000'00
120,000	United States 6 Per Cent. Loan, 1881	136,500'00
200,000	United States 7 3-10 Per Cent. Loan, Treasury Notes	211,500'00
125,000	City of Philadelphia 6 Per Cent. Loan (exempt)	125,562'50
84,000	State of Pennsylvania 6 Per Cent. Loan	84,700'00
66,000	State of Pennsylvania 5 Per Cent. Loan	44,622'00
50,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	50,750'00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad, 1st Mortgage, Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,500'00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad 2d Mortgage, Six Per Cent. Bonds	24,250'00
20,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantee)	20,750'00
20,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	18,000'00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	40'00
15,000	300 Shares Stock of Germantown Gas Company (principal and interest guaranteed by the city of Philadelphia)	15,000'00
7,150	143 Shares Stock of Pennsylvania Railroad Company	8,258'25
5,000	100 Shares Stock of North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	3,950'00
*20,000	80 Shares Stock of Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company	20,000'00
195,900	Loans on Bond and Mortgage, 1st Liens on City Property	196,900'00
$1,045,050 par.	Market value. Cost, $1,030,552'05.	$1,070,230'75
	Real Estate	36,000'00
	Bills receivable for Insurances made	27,537'20
	Balance due at agencies.—Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest, and other debts due to the Company	38,923'90
	Scrip and Stock of sundry Insurance and other Companies, $5178. Estimated value	2,930'00
	Cash in Bank	$811,102'26
	Cash in Drawer	447'14
		41,540'00
		$1,407,321'85

*This being a new enterprise, the Par is assumed as the market value.

Thomas C. Hand, John C. Davis, Edmund A. Souder, Theophilus Paulding, John R. Penrose, James Traquair, Henry C. Dallett, Jr., James C. Hand, William C. Ludwig, Joseph H. Seal, George G. Leiper, Hugh Craig, John D. Taylor, Jacob Riegel, Samuel E. Stokes, Henry Sloan, William G. Boulton, Edward Darlington, H. Jones Brooke, Edward Lafourcade, Jacob P. Jones, James B. McFarland, Joshua P. Eyre, Spencer McIlvaine, J. B. semple, Pittsburg, A. B. Berger, " D. T. Morgan, " George W. Bernardou.

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
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1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Franklin Fire Insurance Co.
OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE
NOS. 435 AND 437 CHESNUT STREET
ASSETS ON JANUARY 1, 18
$2,953,146'15.

Capital	$400,000'00
Accrued Surplus	946,713'98
Premiums	1,208,432'17
UNSETTLED CLAIMS. $27,431'18	INCOME FOR 1866. $825,000.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER
$5,500,000.
Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms
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IN THE
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No. 111 South FOURTH Street,
INCORPORATED 3d MONTH 22d, 1865.
CAPITAL, $150,000, PAID IN.
Insurance on Lives, by Yearly Premiums; or by 5, 10 or 20 year Premiums, Non-forfeiture.
Annuities granted on favorable terms.
Term Policies, Children's Endowments.
This Company, while giving the insured the security of a paid-up Capital, will divide the entire profits of the Life business among its policy holders.
Moneys received at interest, and paid on demand.
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PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.
In addition to MARINE and INLAND INSURANCE, the Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE for liberal terms on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings, by deposit of premium.
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INSURANCE COMPANY
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NORTH AMERICA.
OFFICE, No. 232 WALNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA
INCORPORATED 1794. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
CAPITAL, $500,000.
ASSETS, JANUARY 8, 1867, $1,763,267'83.
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On the European plan of heavy castings, durability and neatness of construction.
Suitable for Hotels, Public Institutions, and the better class of Private Residences.
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Which should be connected with every water back and boiler, and GRIFFITH'S
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BOILER EXPLOSIONS
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STEAM BOILER EXPLOSIONS
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Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.
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manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River, and Marine service,
Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.
Castings of all kinds, either iron or brass.
Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, and Railroad Stations, etc.
Retorts and Gas Machinery, of the latest and most improved construction.
Every description of Plantation Machinery, and Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Open Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping Engines, etc.
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BRIDESBURG MACHINE WORKS
OFFICE,
No. 65 N. FRONT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
We are prepared to fill orders to any extent for our well-known
MACHINERY FOR COTTON AND WOOLLEN MILLS,
including all recent improvements in Carding, Spinning, and Weaving.
We invite the attention of manufacturers to our extensive works.
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STANDBRIDGE, BARR & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN
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NO. 1321 MARKET STREET,
Offer for sale a large stock of
Hardware and Cutlery,
TOGETHER WITH
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18th instant, at 10 o'clock, at No. 2040 Arch street, by catalogue, the entire Furniture, including elegant walnut and green plush drawing room furniture; three elegant suits walnut chamber furniture, finished in oil; handsome dining room and library furniture; very fine mantel and pier mirrors, in massive gilt frames; elegant rosewood piano forte; rich velvet and English Brussels carpets; fine spring and hair mattresses; kitchen furniture, etc.
The articles are in elegant order and nearly new. The mirrors have been in use but three months. May be seen early on the morning of sale. [7 12 2t

PUBLIC SALE OF CITY PROPER

EDUCATION.

The Origin, History, and Character of Our Collegiate System.

OUR LEADING INSTITUTIONS OF LEARNING.

Sketches of Harvard University, the College of William and Mary, and Yale College.

As we are now just at the height of the annual commencement season, it will not be inappropriate or uninteresting to review the origin of our collegiate system and the history of our leading institutions of learning. To do this properly requires the preliminary collection of a large number of documents, in which we have been engaged for several months past, and even now we are compelled to omit some facts which might be of interest to the public, on account of the difficulty attending such a task. We are enabled, however, to present our readers with a sketch of the history and present condition of all the more important colleges and universities in the United States, arranged in the order of their establishment. As an introduction to these we will first glance at

The Origin and Character of Our Collegiate System.

That education is more generally diffused among the people of the United States than among those of any other country is a fact which cannot be disputed, and in this fact is found one of the most powerful elements of the success of our republican institutions. But while we have succeeded so remarkably in popularizing knowledge, we have thus far failed in rendering it thorough and special, in comparison with the educational systems of many of the nations of the Old World. The causes of this failure are manifest. The United States is yet in its infancy. A vast domain is still presented to the sober and industrious people of the whole world for settlement, and until the entire extent of our territory, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and from the Gulf of Mexico to the Great Lakes, is brought within the pale of civilization, our first thoughts and our most strenuous exertions will be devoted to the expansion of our population. While general and popular education is possible of achievement in such a community, the brilliant and thorough attainments for which the savans of Paris and Berlin are so justly celebrated are quite impossible, except in rare and peculiar instances. The populations of France and Germany have almost reached their maximum, and the surplus energy of their leading minds is therefore devoted to the opening up of new fields of knowledge, and the more thorough exploration of those already familiar to the world at large.

But there has been no lukewarmness in the cause of education in this country. From the time of the earliest settlements until the present, there has ever been manifested an earnest and inquiring spirit in the search after knowledge—more especially that department of knowledge which imparts to the everyday toils of life their true and inherent dignity, and enables men and women the better to cope with the difficulties which are encountered in the colonization and settlement of a new country. The "Pilgrim Fathers" exemplified this spirit in a marked and characteristic degree. Twice had they become wanderers on the face of the earth, in consequence of their independence of thought and action; but before they were comfortably, or even safely, disposed in their new home in the wilderness, they set themselves about the establishment of an institution of learning, the avowed object of which was the fostering of that spirit which had led them to undergo so many hardships "for the glory of God and advancement of the Christian faith."

The institution then established, and which has been developed into the great Harvard University of the present day, served as a model for all succeeding institutions of a similar character throughout the country. The first two of her Presidents, and many of her professors and instructors, were educated either at Oxford or Cambridge. It was but natural that they should, as far as was practicable, introduce into the new seat of learning the *curriculum* then in favor in the English Universities. To this circumstance we are indebted for the excessive share of time and attention which has been devoted to the languages and literature of ancient Greece and Rome, the gradual supplanting of which by a study of the modern tongues, the higher branches of the mathematics, and the more abstruse departments of natural science, is one of the most hopeful signs of the times.

But these founders of our first University, who were gifted with a true appreciation of the wants of the new country and its people, saw from the beginning that many of the traditional customs of their *almæ matres* were entirely unsuited to the requirements of a new condition of society. To this fact, without doubt, we owe the absence in all our educational institutions of the great system of college commons and private tutors—a system encumbered with many features which are now altogether useless, and even inexpedient; but which, nevertheless, have about them such an air and odor of antiquity that it is impossible to do away with them where they have prevailed, without interruption or modification, for centuries. The hostility of the Harvard authorities to anything savoring of "commons" is shown by an amusing order of the corporation, issued in 1693, which prohibited the students from partaking of "plum-cake" in their rooms. There was probably no especial objection to be raised against a moderate supply of this palatable mixture of fruit and flour; but we can easily imagine that such stern old Puritans as Increase Mather, at that time President, would look with great disfavor upon the strength of the liquids which were alone deemed appropriate for washing down the crumbs.

Our Collegiate system is now in a transition state, and is gradually being brought into harmony with the wants of the country. Many of the most useless features which it inherited from the English Universities after which it was modelled have already been discarded, and other and still more radical changes are still in progress or under consideration. The tendency to reform our entire system of higher education is thus commented upon by the "Regents of the University of the State of New York," in a recent report to the Legislature:—

"The scope and requirements of education are rapidly changing in this State and in the country. There is a plainly increasing interest in the pursuit of purely scientific studies, and in the acquirement of modern languages, and a growing disposition to distrust the present adequacy of the ancient and traditional course of college study. This feeling springs naturally from the contemplation of the astonishing mineral resources of the country, and the desire to develop them with the utmost rapidity and economy; from our vast territorial extent, and the corresponding public works necessary to overcome its disadvantages and utilize it wisely, and from the general necessities of a new continent, which must be settled and subdued for a rapidly growing population."

Yet, while there appears to be a disposition on the part of the authorities of the different institutions to devote less time than formerly to the study of the classics, they are by no means willing to discard them altogether, or even to place them on a mere equality with the other branches in the regular four years' course. But by way of compensation, the most flourishing institutions in the country have, within a few years past, established a parallel course, in which the classics are entirely ignored, and in their place the time of the student devoted to the modern languages, the higher mathematics, and the natural sciences.

The donation by Congress to the different States of large tracts of the public lands, the proceeds of the sale of which are to be devoted to the establishment of Agricultural Colleges, is another and a substantial evidence of our tendency to seek practical knowledge at the expense of the merely ornamental of disciplinary branches of study.

Of equal importance, in this connection, is the project to establish a military department at each college in the country which has an attendance of two hundred students and makes the proper application to the Government of the United States. Major Whittlesey, who has been in consultation with the authorities of the leading colleges on this subject, has matured a plan, which has received the approval of the Secretary of War. Its principal features have been embodied in a bill which will be presented to Congress at an early period for their consideration. This bill provides that the President of the United States shall detail for duty at such colleges as comply with its requirements a competent officer to act as Military Professor, who, while so employed, is to have the rank and pay of a lieutenant-colonel, if he has served twenty years in the army, and if he has not, the rank and pay of a major. The President shall likewise detail a competent lieutenant of the army to act as military assistant. Whenever any college has established a course of instruction in military studies, this act provides that the necessary text-books shall be issued gratuitously to the students, and a suitable collection of military books of reference be added to the college library, and military maps, models, etc., be furnished for the lecture-room. The course of study is to comprise "instruction in the Theory of Ordnance, Projectiles, and Gunnery, in Military Engineering, in Military Law and the Practice of Courts-Martial, and in the Art of War." It is further provided that there shall be selected from each class, as it graduates, the five students who shall have distinguished themselves for the greatest general proficiency in the regular collegiate course and for special attainments in military science, and who are also of sound health and good moral character. The names of these five shall be published in the Army Register, and one of the five shall be commissioned as a second lieutenant in the United States Army, upon precisely the same footing as graduates of West Point.

While the adoption of such a system will be of great advantage to the institutions which enter into it, its effect upon the general character of the officers of our regular army will be equally advantageous. The young men who are sent to West Point and there educated at the expense of the Government, are selected by politicians without much reference to their natural abilities, and it often happens that the qualities of their minds are anything but brilliant. On the other hand, among the students of our colleges are to be found many of the most promising young men in the country; and if they are offered facilities for acquiring a thorough military education, with a prospect of obtaining a commission in the regular service in a few years the grade of our army officers will be elevated considerably above its present standard; and in case the nation is ever again involved in difficulties which make a resort to arms inevitable, there will be present in the country a large number of young men who are abundantly qualified to discharge the duties of commanding officers.

Harvard University.

On the 28th of October, 1636, scarcely sixteen years after the first landing of the Pilgrim Fathers on Plymouth Rock, the General Court of the Colony of Massachusetts Bay voted four hundred pounds towards the establishment of a school or college. The next year the institution was located in Newtown, the title of which place was shortly afterwards changed to Cambridge, in honor of the celebrated University town of that name in the old country. In 1638, John Harvard, an English clergyman who had arrived in the colony the previous year, bequeathed to the embryo University a sum of money double in amount that set apart by the General Court for its foundation. He also donated his then valuable library of three hundred and twenty volumes, and in gratitude for these generous bequests the institution was honored with his name. Such were the almost insignificant beginnings of a foundation which now amounts in the aggregate, and excluding the College grounds and buildings and the property therein, to about $1,900,000, and of a library which, at the present time, numbers 168,000 volumes.

For the first two years of its existence, the University was nothing more than an ordinary academy or high school, under the management and tuition of Nathaniel Eaton. On the 27th of August, 1640, the Rev. Henry Dunster, on his arrival in the colony from England, was inaugurated as the first of the long and illustrious line of Presidents. Under his superintendence the institution at once assumed the character necessary to its success, and in 1642 the first class of nine students was graduated. President Dunster remained in office fourteen years—during which time the number of alumni had increased to seventy-four—and was then compelled to resign, in consequence of having preached a sermon which called in question some of the dogmas of infant baptism. During the next thirty years, the number of graduates averaged six only; but in 1685 the college received a fresh impetus by the accession to the Presidency of the celebrated theologian, Increase Mather, who held the office for more than sixteen years. During the period that he remained at the head of the College the average number of graduates was raised to twelve. President Mather still persisted in devoting a great portion of his time to the care of a congregation in Boston, where he resided. This course at last brought him into disfavor with the General Court, which voted that it was the duty of the President to reside in the neighborhood of his charge—a hint that resulted in the resignation of the obstinate divine. His influence on the institution, all things considered, was not beneficial; as, by attempting to impart to it a wholly sectarian character, he made great inroads upon the independent position which it had hitherto maintained. The struggle thus inaugurated between the rival schools of religionists continued, with more or less bitterness, for many years, and was not finally determined until the beginning of the present century, when the votaries of Unitarianism at last acquired, as they still retain, the controlling interest in the management, although all denominations of Christians have continued to be represented in the boards of government and instruction. This rivalry of the sects was nevertheless a great drawback upon the usefulness and prosperity of the institution for many years. But it maintained, for all that, a character for independence that was possessed by no other college during the last century.

Increase Mather was followed by Samuel Willard, John Leverett, and Benjamin Wadsworth, in succession, their terms of office embracing a period of thirty-six years, during which time the college was in quite a prooperous condition, having graduated in 1725 a class of forty-five. But in 1737 a fresh vitality was imparted to it by the energy of Edward Holyoke, who in that year became President, continuing to hold the position until 1769. He was one of the most thorough and efficient officers the institution ever had at its head, and during his long presidency of thirty-two years—by far the longest on its records—its prosperity was all that could have been desired. During this period nine hundred and eighty-four graduates, or about thirty per year, were sent forth from its halls. The class of 1765 numbered fifty-four, and the class of 1771, under the subsequent Presidency of Samuel Locke, had sixty-three members. During the stormy period of the Revolution, even, there was no relaxation on the part of the authorities of the institution, the catalogue showing for the eight years of warfare the graduation of classes averaging about thirty-five in number. After the scourge of war had passed away, the institution again took a fresh start, and by the close of the century the classes had attained an average of forty. Since that time the number has gradually increased, until it has, within the last few years, frequently exceeded a full hundred.

During the present century the presidency of the institution has been filled by three remarkable men, whose reputations have been world-wide. These men were Josiah Quincy, from 1829 to 1845; Edward Everett, from 1846 to 1849; and Jared Sparks, from 1849 to 1853. Scarcely inferior to these was the late Professor Felton, who held the office from 1860 to 1862. The present incumbent is the Rev. Thomas Hill, D. D., LL. D., formerly President of Antioch College, Ohio. With the exception of the first two Presidents, each one of the long line has been a graduate of the College; and all have likewise belonged to the ministerial profession, with the exception of Quincy, Everett (who was, however, a preacher in his youth), Sparks, and Felton.

The School of Medicine was the first university department organized, and in 1789 the first graduate received the degree of "Bachelor of Medicine." The classes in this department continued to be very small until 1816, when eleven gentlemen received the degree of "Doctor of Medicine." Previous to 1843 the number of graduates scarcely ever rose above a dozen, but since that time there has been a steady increase, although for some reason the Medical School of Harvard University has seldom, in point of numbers at least, taken rank among the first-class institutions of the country. During the session that closed on the 13th of March last, there were 301 students in attendance.

In 1816 the Law School was first organized, by the appointment of Isaac Parker, Chief Justice of Massachusetts, to the Royall Professorship. The first class, consisting of two members only, graduated in 1820. Since 1838, when the number had increased to 14, its prosperity has been very great, under the instruction of such eminent jurists as Joseph Story, Simon Greenleaf, Joel Parker, and Theophilus Parsons. The attendance during the present year was 157, the graduating class numbering 69.

The first class in the Divinity School, six in number, graduated in 1817, but this department has never been remarkably successful. This year there have been only fifteen students in attendance. The largest class that was ever graduated was one of fourteen—that of 1859.

The other leading branch of the University is the Lawrence Scientific School, a department which is in no respect inferior in importance to any other, and is destined to great usefulness in a country where so much stress is laid upon a practical, in preference to a merely theoretical or classical training. The principal donations to this school have been those of Abbott and James Lawrence, father and son, each exceeding the sum of $50,000. The total foundation now amounts to $227,310, a sum which is greatly in excess of the entire resources of many of our most prosperous institutions of learning. The life and spirit of the Lawrence Scientific School is Louis Agassiz, who has been professionally connected with Harvard since 1847, and has devoted all the vast stores of his knowledge and his untiring energy to the task of building up, in the New World, an institution which is acknowledged as a formidable rival by the most celebrated schools of the other hemisphere. Its success from the very first has been unqualified.

The present condition of the Institution is shown in the following table, which gives the number of students in attendance during the past two years:—

Undergraduates—	1866-67.	1865-66.
Seniors	94	106
Juniors	80	96
Sophomores	120	85
Freshmen	125—419	126—413
Divinity Students	15	14
Law Students	157	177
Scientific Students	61	80
Medical Students	301	244
Resident Graduates	8—542	8—523
Totals	961	936

Since its first establishment, the University has graduated 6736, exclusive of those who receive diplomas at the present Commencement, and of these about 2770 are still living. The Annual Commencement for the current year takes place July 17. There are no Philadelphians in the graduating class.

Although some younger institutions have been able to outstrip Harvard in point of numbers, she still maintains her place at the head of the colleges of America, by the venerable antiquity of her origin, her immense wealth, and the long list of illustrious names which she has furnished to the history of the nation. The prestige of her early days is still undimmed, and her career of usefulness far from approaching its end. Commencement is a legal holiday throughout the State of Massachusetts, on which occasion the banks of Boston are invariably closed; while the Governor still rides to the exercises in state, escorted by soldiery and surrounded by all the paraphernalia of war.

The University authorities recently purchased of the Baptist Society, for $20,000, a lot on which to erect the contemplated Soldiers' Memorial Chapel. This ground was formerly owned by the University, but was sold a few years ago for $2000.

The College of William and Mary,

located at Williamsburg, Virginia, has the honor of being the second institution of the kind established within the present limits of the United States. Indeed, soon after the first settlement of Virginia, a movement in favor of establishing a seat of learning was inaugurated, fifteen thousand acres of land being appropriated, at the instance of Sir Edwin Sandys, President of the Company in England, for the endowment of a University which was to be established at Henrico, for the education of the Indians as well as the sons of the settlers. About the same period, 1619, the English bishops raised a contribution of £1500, for the endowment of a college in Virginia, to be devoted to the education of the Indians. Other donations were made to establish a preparatory school to the projected University, and in 1621 Mr. George Thorpe, an Englishman, came to the colony to inaugurate the new institution. He was attended by a number of persons who proposed to tenant the University lands; but in 1622, Mr. Thorpe, with a number of his followers, and over three hundred of the regular colonists, was massacred by the Indians. Troubles in the mother country, and a rebellion in the colony, diverted the attention of the settlers from this subject for some years, and it was not until after the accession of William and Mary, in 1688, that the project was again revived.

A few wealthy Virginians and English merchants soon subscribed £2500 sterling, and the scheme received the approval of the Colonial Legislature in 1691. The Rev. Dr. James Blair, a divine of the Scottish Episcopal Church, was despatched to England, and, after some tribulation, succeeded in procuring from the Crown a charter for the new college in February, 1693. The institution was to be known forever as "The College of William and Mary, in Virginia," in consideration of which it received a donation of £1986, raised out of the quit-rents of the Colony; one penny a pound on all tobacco exported out of Virginia and Maryland; the office of Surveyor-General, with all its fees, emoluments, and perquisites; and twenty thousand acres of land. This last donation was coupled with the curious condition that on the 5th of November of every year the President and Professors should pay to the Governor or Lieutenant-Governor of the Dominion of Virginia two copies of Latin verses. This condition, it appears, was complied with in the early days of the institution. Among the privileges conferred upon the Faculty was that of electing one member of the Colonial House of Burgesses.

The college buildings were erected after plans furnished by the celebrated architect, Sir Christopher Wren, and were intended to be in the form of a square when completed. In the year 1700, the first commencement was held, the occasion being one of such great novelty that a large concourse of people was collected, some of them coming in sloops from New York, Pennsylvania, and Maryland. In 1705, the building, with the library, philosophical apparatus, and all the other contents, was destroyed by fire, and owing to the want of available means and the scarcity of workmen, the second building was not completed until 1723. The Colonial Governors took an active interest in the affairs of the college in these days, and notwithstanding its early vicissitudes, it appears to have flourished, the number of students in attendance in 1736 being upwards of sixty. Previous to the Revolution, the Bishops of London, except during a single interregnum, were elected Chancellors of the College. All the Commissaries of Virginia, with one exception, likewise served as its President, and every Episcopal Bishop of the State, down to the present day, has been connected with the institution, the present incumbent, the Right Rev. John Johns, acting as Rector of the Board of Visitors, to whom the regulation of its affairs is entrusted.

In 1726, the resources of the institution were further increased by a duty which was laid upon liquors by the House of Burgesses, the proceeds to be applied to the current exenses of the college, and the foundation of scholarships. In 1759 the proceeds of the tax on peddlers was also devoted to the same purpose, and in such novel ways was education fostered in the colonial days of Virginia. Various donations were added by the colonial authorities and by wealthy individuals in England and Virginia, so that, at the outbreak of the Revolution, the college of William and Mary was the wealthiest institution in America, its annual income at that time amounting to nearly £4000 sterling. On the 5th of December, 1776, the parent chapter of the celebrated College organization known as the "Phi Beta Kappa Society" was established by the students, the first meeting having been held in the old Raleigh Tavern at Williamsburg, in the very room in which Patrick Henry commenced his illustrious career of opposition to the tyranny of the Mother Country. During these ante-Revolutionary days, the College numbered among its students such men as Benjamin Harris, Carter Braxton, Thomas Nelson, and George Wythe, signers of the Declaration of Independence; Peyton Randolph, President of the first American Congress; Edmund Randolph, Attorney-General and Secretary of State; John Marshall, Chief Justice; and Thomas Jefferson and James Monroe, Presidents of the United States.

At the outbreak of the Revolution, there were seventy students in attendance, but by the close of the war the Institution was broken up, the exercises being entirely suspended in 1781. Through the depreciation of paper money, it lost all its endowment, except about $2500 in money, and the then unproductive lands granted by the English crown.

During the summer of 1781, preceding the memorable siege of Yorktown, the College buildings were alternately in the possession of the British and the American and French troops. While occupied by the latter, they sustained considerable injury, and the President's house was destroyed by fire, but the damage was subsequently repaired at the expense of the French Government.

The exercises of the institution were soon resumed, there being a respectable number of students in attendance, in 1790. Under the influence of a fresh Legislative grant of lands, and salutary changes in its organization, which were effected by Thomas Jefferson, when a member of the Board of Visitors, its old prosperity gradually returned, and from the year 1835 to the outbreak of the war the number of students in attendance averaged seventy-five. After, as before the Revolution, many eminent men were connected with it as officers or students. Among the former was George Washington, who accepted the office of Chancellor in 1788. In 1854 Benjamin S. Ewell, the present President, succeeded Bishop Johns in that capacity.

On the night of February 8, 1859, just as the Alumni were about celebrating the 166th anniversary of its foundation, an accidental fire destroyed the main building of the College, with most of the valuable antiquities contained in it. Contributions flowed in from all quarters, and the buildings were soon restored, but in May, 1861, it was again found necessary to close their doors, on account of the existence of actual war in the neighborhood. It was occupied alternately by Union and Rebel forces, and on the 9th of September, 1862, the principal building, with all its contents, was again destroyed by fire, the torch having been applied, without official orders, by some straggling members of the 5th Pennsylvania Cavalry, who had just been worsted in an encounter with a mounted detachment of Rebel troops.

Earnest efforts are now being made, with a fair prospect of success, to raise a new endowment for the re-erection of the buildings, and a fresh start of the institution. Mr. Corcoran, the wealthy Washington banker, has made a liberal donation; as has also Mr. Alexander T. Stewart, of New York, who contributed largely to the institution at the time its buildings were destroyed in 1859.

Yale College,

although the junior of Harvard by sixty-four years, has sent forth more graduates, and in its academic department has almost always headed the list in the number of students in attendance. The last general catalogue published, which includes the classes graduating in the year 1865, contains the names of 9112 persons upon whom the institution has conferred degrees. Of these, 4615 were, at the time of publication, deceased, while 4497 were still living. Excluding those who had received merely honorary degrees, there were 8135 regular graduates of all the different departments, of whom 4081 were dead and 4254 living. The graduates of the academic department alone amounted to 7463, of whom 3896 were dead and 3557 living. When the graduating classes of 1866 and 1867 are added, the total number of "Bachelors of Arts" which Yale has given to the world amounts to 7651, an average of 46 since its foundation in the year 1700.

As early as 1647 the project of establishing a college in New Haven was agitated, but it was postponed in the interest of Harvard. In the year 1700, the scheme was revived by a convocation of the ministers of the colony at New Haven. Another meeting was soon after held at Branford, at which each one present deposited a few volumes on a table, with the declaration, "I give these books for the founding a college in this colony." This original endowment of Yale consisted of forty folio volumes! In those days institutions of learning did not spring instantly into being with a foundation of half a million dollars, as has recently been the case with the Lehigh and Cornell Universities. The new institution received a charter from the General Court in 1701. The intention, at first, was to limit the instruction to the Department of Theology, but this plan was soon set aside, and the students were "fitted for public employments, both in Church and Civil State," although for a long time the religious feature practically predominated.

The first rector was Abraham Pierson, who instructed the students at his residence at Killingworth, and continued to do so until his death in 1707. At the first commencement, held in 1702, at Saybrook, there was one graduate. In 1703 another student was graduated; in 1704 there were three, and in 1705 as many as six. The location of the college remained at Saybrook until 1716, when, after a sharp contest between Hartford and New Haven, it was permanently located at the latter place, where, at the commencement of 1717, five graduates received their diplomas. Up to this time there had been sixty-one graduates in all. About this time the institution received the name of Yale, from Mr. Elihu Yale, a native of New Haven, who had acquired great wealth in the East Indies, and on his return to London made a contribution of books and merchandise to the college of his native town.

In 1719 the Rev. Timothy Cutler was made Rector, but in 1722 he was "excused from all further service" in that position, because he chose to give up the puritanical dogmas of the New England creed for Episcopal ordination in England. He was succeeded as presiding officer by the Rev. Elisha Williams (1726-1739), the Rev. Thomas Clap (1739-1766), the Rev. Naphtali Daggett (1766-1777), the Rev. Ezra Stiles (1777-1795), and the Rev. Timothy Dwight (1795-1815). In 1817 the venerable Jeremiah Day became President, continuing to hold the position until his resignation in 1846, when he was succeeded by the present incumbent, the Rev. Theodore Dwight Woolsey, D. D., LL. D. Many of the Professors have also remained in connection with the Institution for a long period, prominent among them being the late Dr. Benjamin Silliman, who began his labors in 1799 and continued in their active discharge until 1853. President Woolsey's connection dates back to 1823, when he was appointed a tutor.

In its early days the College prospered greatly. Large donations of books and money were made to it by persons residing in England and the Colonies, and in 1747 a portion of the means to erect a new building was raised by a lottery. In 1726 the graduating class numbered 23; in 1737 and 1743 it had increased to 24, and in 1748 to 36. From that period to the Revolution it averaged nearly 40, and in 1777 had increased to 56. There was a slight falling off during the remainder of the Revolution, but in 1785 the number was as high as 70. For the last thirty years the number of graduates in the academic department has been in the neighborhood of one hundred, the largest being the class of 1847, which numbered 124, and the next largest that of 1863, which numbered 122.

In 1813 a Medical Department was organized, the first graduating class, that of 1814, numbering three. The largest class ever graduated in this department was one of 29 members, in 1829.

The Law School was commenced about 1820, but was not connected regularly with the College until 1830, and the degree of LL.B. was first conferred in 1843. It has not been remarkably prosperous, the largest graduating class, that of 1847, having only 11 members.

The Divinity School was established in 1822, but heretofore has not been very flourishing. A change in this respect is about to be inaugurated, as its separate endowment has recently been increased to $210,000, and by a contingent bequest to $250,000. The old Divinity building is about to be torn down, to make way for a new one. It is one of the oldest buildings in the city, and in 1812, being then used as a tavern, was a favorite rendezvous of the State troops.

In 1847, a department of Philosophy and the Arts was established, and has since received the name of the Sheffield Scientific School. In this department, the student has the privilege of pursuing those more practical studies which are now so rapidly coming into vogue.

Yale College has recently received donations and bequests amounting to over half a million of dollars, and is now one of the wealthiest college corporations in the United States. Among the most generous donors was Mr. Street, whose contributions have amounted to upwards of $300,000. Out of this fund an elegant Art Building has recently been erected, at an expense of $170,000. The Alumni, in connection with the college authorities, are also about to erect a magnificent Memorial Chapel, as a monument to the sons of Yale who perished in the recent war. It is proposed to expend about $190,000 on the building, the greater portion of which is yet to be raised by subscription. The various libraries, which now number 77,500 volumes, deposited in a costly and ornamental building of Portland sandstone.

The condition of the different departments during the past two years is shown in the following statement:—

Undergraduates—	1866-67.	1865-66.
Seniors	101	97
Juniors	115	107
Sophomores	132	130
Freshmen	152—500	156—490
Theological students	30	24
Law students	26	35
Medical students	31	41
Scientific students	122—209	94—192
Totals	709	682

The 166th annual commencement takes place on Thursday next, July 18. Ten members of the graduating class are Pennsylvanians, but only two of these, Robert H. Allison and Harvey G. Landis, are residents of Philadelphia.

[In a few days we shall resume this subject, giving historical and descriptive sketches of the Colleges which come next to Yale in the order of their foundation.]

—The increase of the number of newspapers published in Italy since it has become a free State has been very large. New journals are constantly springing up, and at Florence there are already eleven papers which are issued every day in the week. Formerly there were only a couple of weakly weeklies.

—Poor relations—our relations with Mexico.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

REV. JOHN CANADY, OF LONDONDERRY, will preach to-morrow (Sabbath) morning, at 10½ o'clock, in the FIFTH REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, REV. A. G. McCAULEY'S, YORK street, above Frankford road, and in the evening at 5 o'clock, in the SPRING GARDEN PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, REV. D. A. CUNNINGHAM, ELEVENTH Street, above Spring Garden. *

REV. A. A. WILLITTS, D. D., Pastor, will preach in the WEST ARCH STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of EIGHTEENTH and ARCH Streets, To-morrow at 10½ A. M. and 8 P. M. Strangers welcome. *

NORTH BROAD STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Preaching To-morrow, at 10½ A. M. and 8 P. M., by Rev. Mr. J. JAMES, of Danville. Strangers invited. *

COHOCKSINK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, FRANKLIN Street and COLUMBIA Avenue.—Preaching by the Pastor, REV. S. A. HUTCHMORE, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. *

FIFTH UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, TWENTIETH and BUTTONWOOD Streets. Preaching to-morrow, at 10½ and 4. *

PREACHING IN THE EIGHTH U. P. CHURCH, SHIPPEN Street below Twelfth, on to-morrow (Sabbath), at 10½ A. M., and 3½ P. M., by the Pastor, REV. W. W. BARR. *

THE SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH will hereafter worship in Horticultural Hall, on BROAD Street, between Locust and Spruce. Preaching To-morrow at 10½ A. M. and 8 P. M. by the Pastor, Rev. E. R. BEADLE. *

REV. WILLIAM H. RUNROE, OF Beverly, N. J., will preach in EMMANUEL P. E. CHURCH, MARLBOROUGH Street, above Girard avenue, on Sunday, 14th instant, Morning and Evening. *

CALVARY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, LOCUST Street, above Fifteenth.—Preaching To-morrow Morning, at 10½ o'clock, by Rev. J. F. BINGHAM, of Buffalo, N. Y. *

OLD PINE STREET CHURCH.—Preaching in the Lecture Room, by the Pastor, Rev. R. M. ALLEN, at 10½ o'clock A. M. Young Men's Prayer Meeting at 8 o'clock P. M. *

FIFTEENTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, FIFTEENTH and LOMBARD Streets.—Rev. FRANCIS HEYL, Missionary to Northern India, will preach in the Evening, at 8 o'clock. The Pastor, Rev. WILLIAM McELWEE, at 10½ Morning. *

REV. J. Y. BOYCE, LICENTIATE of the REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, will preach in the THIRD REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of HANCOCK and OXFORD Streets, To-morrow, at the usual hours. *

SOUTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, THIRD and REDWOOD Streets.—Preaching on Sabbath Morning and Evening by the Rev. R. M. PATTERSON, Pastor. *

REV. G. A. PELTZ WILL PREACH To-morrow Morning and Evening at the TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH, CHESNUT Street, west of Eighteenth. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday Schools at 2½ P. M. *

BAPTISMS AT CHRISTIAN CHAPEL, TWELFTH Street, above WALLACE. To-morrow Evening. *

ST. JUDE'S CHURCH.—SERVICE and Sermon To-morrow, at 10½ A. M. and 8 P. M., by the Rev. JOSEPH H. SMITH, of Newark, N. J. *

NINTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Service To-morrow (Sabbath) Morning, at 10½ A. M. All are cordially invited. *

GREENWICH STREET CHAPEL, GREENWICH Street, below THIRD.—Preaching every Sabbath, by Rev. WILLIAM HUTTON, at 10½ A. M. and 8 P. M. Pleasant room. Seats free. You are invited. *

THE GOSPEL ALWAYS FREE. UNION M. E. CHURCH, Rev. JAMES NEILL at 10½ A. M. Rev. HENRY F. HURN at 8 P. M. Seats all free. *

GERMANTOWN SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, TULPEHOCKEN and GREEN Streets.—Preaching To-morrow at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 7½ P. M., by Rev. J. S. JONES. *

SPECIAL NOTICES.

GROCERS' AND BUTCHERS' REFRIGERATORS—Cheap and good; warranted cold, and free from sweat, or no sale.

Also, HARRIS' UNCLE SAM HOT-AIR RANGE, which is so admirably constructed that the cooking of a family, instead of being a labor, is really a pleasant exercise.

Also, the NEW MAGLIOCCO HEATER, which is cheap, powerful in giving heat, and saving in coal.

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THE SOUTHERN FAMINE RELIEF FUND.—The subscriber acknowledges the receipt of the following sums for the above fund, since June 6:—

Citizens of Harrisburg, Pa.	$140 00
Bishopspire, Dauphin county	16 00
Gloria Dei Church, Philadelphia	36 63
All Saints' Church, Lower Dublin	33 23
C. J. Kauffman, Columbia, Pa.	100 00
Rev. T. Hess, Richland, Pa.	18 92
Trinity Church, Oxford, Pa., additional	87 50
Rev. Henry Heckerman, Bedford, Pa.	27 00
Naglesville M. E. Church	11 50
Evangelical Lutheran Church, Freisburg, New Jersey	10 00
Presbyterian Church, Pittston, Pa.	21 34
M. A. B.	20 00
Union Church, Lower Providence	16 00
Citizens of Indiana county, Pa.	101 50
W. Allan Johnson, Burlington, N. J.	23 00
Citizens of Kittanning, Pa.	100 00
Trinity Church, Oxford, additional	7 00
Montgomery Baptist church	76 00
W. F. Murphy & Sons (stationery)	34 25
Presbyterian Church, Chambersburg	180 00
Sunday Schools, Connesauville, Pa.	20 00
Citizens of Millinsburg, Pa.	52 00
German Reformed Church, Durham, Pa.	14 00
Forks, Columbia county, Pa.	29 50
St. Paul's Church, West Whiteland, additional	8 00
W. E. Garrett & Sons	100 00
John Wagner	20 00
S. Fuguet & Sons	50 00
Sundry subscriptions by D. C. McCammon	35 00
New Britain Baptist Church	26 00
Trinity Church, Centreville, Pa.	7 35
Newton Church, Pa.	10 00
Rev. E. F. Fleckenstein, Pennsburg, Pa.	69 50
Car. enter, Hemsley & Co.	25 00
Harrison Brothers	100 00
Churches and citizens of Cumber and county, Pa.	773 61
Citizens of Harrisburg, Pa., additional	308 05
Evangelical Lutheran Church, Amity, Pa.	15 00
Moravian Church, Watertown, Wis.	25 00
German Reformed Church, Tinicum, Pa.	12 25
Mrs Henry D. Gilpin	50 00
Net proceeds of entertainments under auspices of Committee on Amusements	1128 65
Presbyterian Church, Oxford, Pa.	25 00
Citizens of Lock Haven, by L. A. Mackey	609 40
Citizens of Lamar township, by N. Couley	234 50
Citizens of Renova	8 50
The Press	19 95
The North American	19 65
The Evening Bulletin	19 25
The Age	18 62
The Inquirer	8 25
The Evening Telegraph	16 87
The Daily News	9 30
Sundry subscriptions, $10 and under	45 50
	$6,231 47
Amount previously acknowledged	58,593 78
Total	$64,825 25

JAMES M AERTSEN, Treasurer.
S. E. corner LOCK and WALNUT Sts., Phila.
July 12, 1867. It

POST OFFICE.—PHILADELPHIA, Pa., July 12, 1867.

The mails for Havana, Cuba, per steamship STARS AND STRIPES, will close at this office on TUESDAY, July 16, at 6 o'clock A. M.

7 13 3t HENRY H. BINGHAM, P. M.

PATENT PIPE FILLER TOBACCO POUCH!!!

The Patent Pipe Filler Tobacco Pouch is used without dipping the pipe in the pouch, and without waste. Can be carried in the pocket. Something entirely new. Everybody who smokes should have one. It is convenient, economical, and useful.

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6 16 ws6m New York.

NOTICE.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the name of JONES & HUNT, is dissolved by mutual consent. John D. Jones is the liquidating partner of the concern, and will settle up the business thereof, and will also continue the business for his own account, under his own name.

J. D. JONES,
J. H. HUNT.

PHILADELPHIA, July 1, 1867. 11*

AMERICAN CONCRETE PAINT AND ROOF COMPANY.

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7 10 5t* No. 508 WALNUT Street.

TO LET—PART OF THE HOUSE NO 509 S. FOURTH Street, below Lombard, east side. Inquire on the premises. References required. 6 22

LOST.

LOST—A CERTIFICATE OF CITY LOAN, No. 2227, dated September 17, 1862, in name of Margaret Pattison, for six hundred dollars. All persons are cautioned against negotiating the same. The finder will receive $5 reward by leaving the same at WILLIAM H